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New Deal To Indian Seamen

SOCIAL SECURITY AND BETTER CONDITIONS

Main Feature Of I. L. O. Plan Is All-Round Insurance

NEW DELHI, April 14, (A.P.I.): Unified sickness, employment, injury, old age and survivors' insurance for seafarers plus insurance for "waiting period" are the chief features of a scheme of social insurance for Indian Seamen recommended in a joint report by Dr. Laura Bodmer of the International Labour Office and Prof. B. P. Adarkar, formerly of the Labour Department, Government of India.

MAIN FEATURES

Some of the main features of the scheme are:

Provision of medical care while the seafarer stays in port, and also in his village if and when medical facilities become available, during a free insurance period following discharge, such care to be provided at Seafarers' Clinics and provincial hospitals: provision of cash benefits in case of sickness and injury, mainly in the form of maintenance in approved hostels and of some payment to family provision of old age benefit when seafarers normally become incapable of efficient service, provisionally fixed at 55, and consisting of either a pension after long service record, or in the absence of long service record refund of contributions on attainment of pensionable age, or in case of death, such benefit to be in every case proportionate to the length of service:

Administration by a Central Board of Insurance with representatives of the Commerce Department and shipowners and seafarers.

Financing of Seafarers' Insurance by contributions of shipowners and employers; the State to bear the cost of administration and any deficit of seafarers' insurance in general, and to provide hostels:

Provinces to bear part of the cost of medical care in hospitals, proportionate to expenditure on public in general.

COST OF SCHEME

In conclusion, the report gives the tentative cost of the Social Insurance Scheme as Rs. 86.40,000. This is on the assumption that the number of seamen is reduced to 80.000, each of whom earns Rs. 90 per month during six months per year.

NON-INDIAN EMPLOYEES

Prof: Adarkar in his scheme states that at least 50,000 Indian seamen are employed on sea-going ships and the Government of India for some time past has had under consideration the question of Social Insurance for them. A major proportion of the 50,000 are on ships of non-Indian—mainly British registry. A fair number will also be found on Dutch vessels. During the war, the total number of Indian seamen on sea-going ships was in the neighbourhood of 65.000.

The report states that the main obstacles in the way of Social Insurance for Indian seamen is the absence of organised recruitment, coupled with an excessive supply of labour.

Prof: Adarkar points out that against the demand for 50.000 men, there is a supply reservoir of 300,000 seafarers holding discharge certificates.

Another problem that presents itself is the fact that the majority of Indian seamen are employed on foreign ships, chiefly British and Dutch. Their insurance and protection in case of illness, incapacity, old age or death is, therefore, not purely a matter for national levislation but raises issues of an international character.

For several reasons the authors of the report feel that Reciprocity Treaties between India and the countries employing Indian labour on their ships as instruments for expending Social Insurance benefits to such labour are unsatisfactory.

Moreover, some countries, such as the Netherlands, have no sickness insurance scheme for seafarers, the shipowner being individually liable to provide medical care maintenance and wages if the seaman falls ill during the voyage.

But if Reciprocity Treaties are impracticable, that does not preclude the signing of Bilateral Treaties between the Government of India and the Governments of those countries whose ships employ Indian labour. These bilateral treaties should include stipulations concerning the Social Insurance of Indian seamen.

The scheme of social security outlined by the authors of the report falls into two sections: (1) Shipowners liability; (2) Seafarers Social Insurance.

SHIPOWNERS DUTY

It is felt that owners of ships registered in India and other shipowners employing persons covered by the scheme should undertake to provide medical care, maintenance and wages in case of illness and or incapacity of seafarers employed on their ships until the seafarers returns to his port of recruitment in accordance with certain provisions laid down in the scheme.

It is also stated that shipowners liability concerning medical facilities should include the appointment of a duly qualified medical practitioner on every ship (registered in India) having at any time 100 persons or upwards on board. Every ship of more than 2.000 tons gross should be fitted with a hospital (separate cabin with beds and bedding and other necessary equipment.) Also, every ship not carrying a qualified medical practitioner should have on board a person who had had training in first aid and compounding. Funeral expenses, while a seafarers is under agreement with a shipowner to whom the scheme is applicable, should become latter's liability.

REVOLUTIONISING EDUCATION

Azad Calls Conference Of Experts To Consider 7 Point Agenda

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister for Education in the Interim Government has called a conference at Simla on May 23 and 24. The Conference will be attended by Provincial Ministers, Vice-Chancellors of Universities and eighteen others including the Bishop of Lahore, Rajkumari Amrith Kaur, Mrs. Renuka Ray and Dr. Zakeer Hussain. A seven-point agenda has been drawn up for this two-day meeting which includes discussion on the desirability, if any, of substantial modifications in the Sargent Plan of education in the light of experience gained since its publication. Secondly in what ways and under what conditions the centre can render most effective help to provinces in carrying out the scheme of educational development. Medium of instruction in all stages of education, study of national culture and oriental classics and steps for encouraging research in all branches of learning are other subjects for discussion.

SCHEME FOR CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Maulana Azad is also actively examining a scheme for a central library at Delhi with section dealing with copyright. His intention is to set up in India an organisation on the model of the British Museum, to which every publisher is obliged to send a free copy of his publication. The scheme includes the transfer of the Central Library from Calcutta to Delhi. Another proposal envisages central station in one place of libraries attached to various departments of the Government of India.

Two commissions of enquiries are planned, one of which will deal specifically with the Central Universities of Delhi and Aligarh vis-a-vis their post-war development.

The Benares University, I may add had had a similar report already prepared and submitted to Government of India. The other commission is intended to enquire into university education as a whole as the need for such a commission was recently emphasised by the Inter-University Board which by a resolution urged on the Government of India Universities to suggest changes that may deem desirable in the light of modern conditions and changes in the educational policies adopted in various countries and to suit the requirements in India. The Board was of opinion that such a commission be composed of eminent educationalists with university experience including some from foreign countries.

Maulana Azad has also invited some experts to meet him at Simla in connection with the National Cultural Trust, the principal activities of which will be carried through the Academy of Letters, Academy of Arts and Architecture and Academy of Music, Drama and Dancing. Maulana Azad would like the whole scheme evolved by the Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education and examined by experts.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Previous Closing	34.48
Today's Opening	34.45
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	34.24
Difference	—24

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Member for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, snapped with Bombay Ministers at a dinner party given in his honour by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier at his residence on Sunday afternoon.

Govt. Out To Put India On Maritime Map

Chundrigar Assures All Support To Shipping In Forthcoming Negotiations

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of India would make every effort to put India on the maritime map of the world and to develop her overseas trade commensurate with her vast coast line and her geographical position assumed Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member in the Interim Government, addressing a conference of representatives of shipping companies in India held in the Reserve Bank Board Room, Bombay, today.

The Commerce Member said that the report of the Shipping Policy Sub-Committee, which was published recently, had been endorsed by the man Reconstruction Policy Committee and that Government's decisions on this report would be announced in the near future.

The conference was convened at the instance of the Commerce Department to consider the question of sending a representative delegation of Indian shipping interests to London for initiating negotiations with British shipping interests with a view to expanding India's overseas trade.

Mr. Y. N. Sukhthankar, Secretary, Commerce Department, Mr. L. T. Gholap, Controller of Indian Shipping, Mr. Doraiswami, Special Officer, Shipping, and Mr. Hilaly were present. Among the representatives of Indian shipping present were Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. M. A. Master, Sir Fazul Rahimtoola, Mr. Hoshan Dinshaw, Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, Dr. Sanyal and Mr. Thoban Devji.

After the Commerce Member's address, a free discussion took plact and various suggestions were made by representatives present regarding the composition and personnel of the proposed delegation. It is learnt that representatives of smaller shipping companies expressed the fear that their case was likely to go by default and so they requested the Commerce Member to give due representation to their interests to put forward their case during the forthcoming negotiations.

No agreed decision in this respect, it is further learnt, was arrived at by the conference. A panel of names has been submitted to the Commerce Member and it is likely that the names acceptable to the Government would be announced by the end of next month. One member, it is reported, suggested that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, who acted as the chairman of the Shipping Policy Sub-Committee, should be elected to lead the proposed delegation.

Mr. Chundrigar assured that the interests of the smaller shipping companies would not be ignored and their case would receive due attention in the selection of the personnel of the delegation.

Addressing the Conference:—Mr. Chundrigar said: India, has a vast coast line and her geographical position is such that she must equip herself not only to defend her coast line, but also carry her vast overseas trade. It is a matter of regret that Indian shipping stands to-day in an extremely undeveloped condition. The blame for this has to be shared both by Government as well as her 'entrepreneurs' who should have made greater efforts in the past to put India on the maritime map of the world. India is now on the threshold of freedom. His Majesty's Government have already announced their decision to transfer power to Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948. The only question that remains to be settled is the form in which it is to be transferred. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that India should make advance preparations to develop her shipping which will be so essential for the various zones that go to make this great sub-continent.

GOVT.'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE.

The Government of India appointed a Reconstruction Policy Committee on Shipping and this in its turn appointed a Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee, which has submitted its report to Government. As you are aware, this report was considered by the Reconstruction Policy Committee at New Delhi on the 22nd March 1947. The report was endorsed by the main Committee. Its recommendations are now under the active consideration of my Department and I hope to be able to announce Government's decisions on them in the near future.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are of far reaching importance. Among others they advocate that 100 per cent of the purely coastal trade of India, 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma and Ceylon and with the geographically adjacent countries, 50 per cent of India's distant trades and 30 per cent of the trades formerly carried in axis vessels in the Orient should be secured for Indian shipping in the next five or seven years. The bulk of India's coastal trade and almost the whole of her overseas trade has so far been handled by non-Indian shipping companies. India's plans for the expansion of her shipping should not be looked upon by other countries with disfavour.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

Before I deal with the main question for consideration at this meeting, let me refer to the definition of "Indian Shipping" recommended by the Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee. It has been defined as "shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of India". There are two minutes of dissent in regard to this definition and Government have not yet come to a final decision in the matter. Let me, therefore, make it clear that invitation to any shipping company to this meeting should not be construed as any indication of Government's views on what constitutes Indian shipping.

(Continued on page 5)

MAHATMA MAY FAST

If News Of Happenings In Noakhali Proves True

PATNA, April 14, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi hinted at the possibility of his undertaking a fast if the report of recrudescence of trouble in Noakhali proved correct in the course of his post-prayer speech at Bankipore Maidan this evening. Today he said he heard disquieting news from Noakhali. Mr. Satish Das Gupta of Khadi Pratisthan and Mr. Haran Ghosh Chaudhury, M.L.A. had both informed him about the rapidly deteriorating situation giving facts and figures. If what he had heard proved to be correct, he might have to fast since by going to Bihar, while his work in Noakhali was still unfinished, learned the right of fasting against the misdeeds in Noakhali. This did not however mean that fasting was a certainty. He however felt bound to hint at the possibility.

TALKS WITH VICEROY

Mahatma Gandhi also referred to his talks with the Viceroy at Delhi and said that both in public and private conversations the Viceroy declared that he was going to be the last Viceroy of India, and that also only upto the 30th June, 1948.

Gandhiji felt that the Viceroy was honest in his profession. The British were already preparing for transfer of power. Gandhiji felt that he realised that the transfer of power must be peaceful if Britain was to escape the charge that during its reign of more than a century, they had brought up nothing but fight amongst ourselves. It was a sad sight that while almost freedom was within their grasp, they were fighting amongst themselves. All the important members of the Congress whether in the Interim Government or outside it, were trying their best to grasp freedom and to establish peace in the country, freeing it from at least the major portion of the evils of the old order.

VISIT TO PUNJAB

Gandhiji next explained why he had not gone to the Punjab. He could only go there in response to the call of his inner voice. And the inner voice said that his duty lay in Bihar

If the people of Bihar helped him and the Muslims felt reassured that the Hindus had truly repented for the acts of madness and they (Muslim) could again live with them (Hindus) as friends as they used to do before the riots, he would, said Gandhiji, go back to Noakhali.

If he were in Mr. Suhrawardy's place he would ask himself why the Hindus of West Bengal had grown so desperate as to demand a division of Bengal. He would go and plead with them by showing in action that he was as solicitous for their welfare as that of a Mussalman.

Mr. Henry Wallace, the former Secretary of Commerce, United States waves a greeting on his arrival at Heathrow.

"Hold Your Hands For One Year"

SARDAR'S CALL TO LEFTIST FORCES IN COUNTRY

Do Not Cause Embarrassment To Congress Govts.

An earnest appeal to all leftist elements both inside and outside the Congress to hold their hands for the next thirteen months and not do anything to embarass the Congress leadership or to detract from its organised strength, was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a mammoth meeting at Chowpatty sands on Monday evening.

Sardar Patel said in feeling terms: "My life's work is about to be over. Britain is going out. That was our aim; that was our dream. It is about to come true. Do not spoil it."

INDIA'S HOUR OF DESTINY

"This is India's hour of destiny" the Sardar continued. Let us hold fast to this opportunity and let us not falter. Once freedom is won, it is in our hands to rebuild the nation or to set it on fire, as our wisdom dictates. But if in the meanwhile we err, it we are guilty of narrow vision, we will fall and perish".

Although his health was poor and his voice had grown hoarse, the Sardar spoke for an hour and a half and covered vast ground. He dealt with the League demand for Pakistan, the position of the Princes, the relation of the Congress Ministries to the Congress organisations, the attempts being made by the left parties inside and outside the Congress to foster unrest among the peasants and the working classes, the lack of discipline in Congress ranks, the scramble for places and power.

When he referred to the death of Maulana Abdul Bari at the hands of I.N.A. soldier he appeared to be overcome with emotion. "I wish it was I that had been shot dead", he cried in a choked voice.

THE BUDGET AND JAWAHAR

He denied and ridiculed reports of differences between him and Pandit Nehru about the Central Budget or any other issue. "I speak my mind freely. I speak the truth as I see it, however unpleasant it may seem to others. But I would be the last to be guilty of indiscipline or to do anything against our accredited leader." he said.

Sardar Patel also referred to the strike of B.E.S.T. workers in the city and appealed to them to resume duty. He congratulated Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy for his courage in tendering his resignation, and chastised the workers for not following his advise. It was wrong to say they would follow a man only when following him profited them. His advise to the Congress Ministry was to stand firm and not allow itself to be bullied or coerced. "I would advise you to resign, if you want to: but do not surrender", he said.

All the Ministers of Government, except Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda were present on the occasion.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee welcomed Sardar Patel. The Sardar was presented with garlands on behalf of various organisations. A garland of lemons, which, it was announced was on behalf of the 'Bombay Police' caused some amusement.

BRITAIN QUITTING

In the course of his address Sardar Patel said that there was no doubt left now that the British were walking out of India. Whether Indians were ready for it or not did not matter for Britain, which had her own very difficult problems to attend to. The time had gone by when any preparation should be made for any overt or covert struggle on the pattern of those that had gone before. The business of India was now to make the best use of the proposed withdrawal.

And yet since the British declared their intention many parties were entertaining doubts and fears. The Hindus were thinking, the Muslims were thinking, the Princes were thinking. As far as the Congress was concerned, it had been asking the British to quit since August 1942 and the Congress welcomed this decision. Yet it had its fears.

LET'S TALK IT OVER

There was the quarrel with the Muslim League. As soon as Britain declared her intention, the Congress invited the League to appoint its representatives for a conference. There had been no reply yet except for a formal acknowledgement. There were only twelve months to go and at this rate neither the purpose of the League nor that of the Congress would be achieved.

The Congress was opposed to the cutting of the land into pieces. Even so if it must be cut, the question could only be decided by love. No alien power could effect the division; nor could it be done by the method of the sword. The parties must sit together and decide the issue. Resort to violence would lead to mutual slaughter, but not to division.

WARNING TO PRINCES

Turning to the Princes, the Sardar said he would make an earnest appeal to them. He warned them not to exploit the Hindu-Muslim differences. It was their duty to come into the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible.

(Continued on page 5)

Viceroy Meets Governors Today

NEW DELHI, April 14. (A.P.I.): What is described in political quarters as a climax to the current political talks in Delhi will be reached tomorrow when the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten inaugurates a two-day conference of Provincial Governors. Great significance is attached to this conference because it will deal with hard facts such as the administrative implications of H.M.G.'s statement of February 20 in so far as the actual governance of India is concerned—the structural alterations required and measures to be taken to give effect to such alterations in a smooth and expeditious way.

It is understood that the Provincial Governors on whose shoulders the responsibility for giving effect to the British Government's declaration will ultimately fall, will get a general briefing during their two-day conference with their Chief. Incidentally this will be the first occasion when the Provincial Governors will have an opportunity to hear straight from the Viceroy who had been present in London when the Feb. 20 statement was made and who is in the "know of things", how H.M.G. proposed to meet possible eventualities.

The Viceroy's talks with political leaders related to general principles, but to give effect to those principles would require considerable administrative labour and perhaps make the position still more complex in view of the pronounced political differences in the country. For example, it is stated, the question of law and order during the transition stage, services, etc., would have to be examined in all their aspects. There would be an exchange of views as to how best the transference of authority could be effected in the light of prevailing local conditions and developments that might take place with the nearness of zero hour for the withdrawal of British authority.

It is not anticipated, according to informed quarters, that this conference would embark on the drafting of any blueprint to give effect to the final act but doubtless would arrive at tentative conclusion which would be subjected to the approval of H.M.G. "The next step", it is statde, could not be long delayed and some indication of it would be available in the next few weeks.

Some of the Governors are known to the Viceroy already and at least one, Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, is known to the Viceroy well as Sir Archiba was the Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Governors of ten provinces have already arrived in Delhi, namely from Bombay, Madras, U.P., the Punjab, Bihar, C.P. and Berar, Assam, Sind, N.W.F.P. and Orissa. The Bengal Governor will be deputised by his Secretary.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor-designate of Assam, is also one of the invitees to the Conference. The Viceroy will have an opportunity to learn first hand from Sir Andrew Clow, the retiring Governor of Assam, an account of the "eviction" and other troubles in the province.

STOP PRESS

'QUEEN ELIZABETH' AGROUND

SOUTHAMPTON, April 14. (Reuter): World's biggest liner, the 85,000-ton "Queen Elizabeth", of the Cunard Line, is believed to be aground at the entrance to Southampton water. The liner was due here tonight from New York.

PAIN GONE

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3. The minimum educational standards acceptable are Senior Cambridge with not less than two credits, Indian Army Special Certificate, or Matriculation 1st or 2nd Division.

A reasonably high measure of proficiency in English is essential as all instructions will be carried out in this language. Documentary evidence of educational qualifications must be produced at all interviews; in the case of the Matriculation, an original educational certificate or a duplicate copy, certified correct by the Registrar of the University concerned, must be shown.

4. All candidates will have to pass a Services Selection Board and a Medical Board.

Application forms are now obtainable from:-
University or College, Headquarters of a Military Sub-Area or Brigade Area.

These forms, on completion, will be forwarded to the nearest Military Sub-Area or Brigade Area Headquarters. On receipt of the completed forms, the Military Commander concerned will call up candidates for interview.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS:
Application forms fully completed must reach the Military Headquarters not later than the *31st July, 1947.* Applications received after this date will not be considered

Spartans Bag The Aga Khan Cup

Late Recovery Decides Issue

BOMBAY, Monday.

Spartan Club, Rawalpindi .. 2
'Times of India' S.C. .. 1

The Spartan Club from Rawalpindi won the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for the first time this evening by defeating the 'Times of India' S.C. by the odd goal in three. When only ten minutes were left for play the Spartans were one goal down and had already wasted a penalty bully. It almost seemed as if Bombay's last and least expected hope had turned up the trump card and bagged the trophy after all. But then another penalty was awarded and this time the Spartans made no mistake. A little later the decider came their way and from then onwards, some five minutes from the close, the local side saw little of the ball.

Exchanges were somewhat even during the opening stages of the game, with the Rawalpindi side enjoying a slight territorial advantage. Persistent pressure, however, increased the slight advantage until it almost tore a gap in the defence. But the much needed goal was not coming.

Much against the run of play Correa darted towards the goal and from a rather difficult angle scored an excellent goal ten minutes after the start.

The ball was now transferred to the other end and Aziz running at full speed merely deflected the ball towards the goal where Gibson not knowing what to do did the next best thing by stepping on the ball and preventing a goal. Relentless pressure weakened the Times defence in which Roberts, Fernandes and A. Vaz were outstanding. The winners, however, lacked two good inside forwards to take advantage of this and Aziz was again left alone.

Meanwhile Fichardo who was throughout impressive broke through and centred hard and accurately in front of the goal but both J. Vaz and Braganza failed to connect.

Then followed a penalty corner awarded against the losers. Aziz scooped the ball into the net but Roberts stopped the high ball with his hands and Referee Pearce awarded a penalty bully in which Roberts got the better of Aziz, the latter pushing the ball out desperately instead of dribbling and side stepping the defender. Thus the Spartans were unable to open their account before half time.

After the interval the Spartans wasted three chances of scoring Raya, Sadaq and Mani failing to convert the easy chances. A little later Referee Francis found cause to warn both F. E. D'Souza and Anwar for unfair-play.

Then followed the second penalty bully awarded against the 'Times' this evening. Aziz pushed the ball towards the net from a going away angle but Gibson stopped the ball with his hands instead of using his pads. Aziz took the penalty bully again, and Gibson stopped the ball with his feet to concede the equaliser 10 minutes from time.

When a draw appeared imminent once again Mani scored from a scramble to get the decider.

The teams—Spartans Club, Rawalpindi—Ramesh; Anwar and Khurshed; Gulzan, Nasib and Yaqub; Sadaq, Mani, Aziz, Raza and Rehmat.

"Times of India" S.C.—Gibson; H. Roberts and P. Fernandez; H. D'Souza, A. Vaz and L. D'Souza; L. Braganza, J. Vaz, F. E. D'Souza, F. Correa and Fichardo.

Referees Messrs. Francis and Pearce.

MUSLIMS FROM BOMBAY, BIHAR AND KATHIAWAR TO FLOCK TO SIND

Big Colony For Refugees: Order To Karachi Rent Controller

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 14: Systematic onrush of Muslims in the province of Sind, it is stated, has been arranged by the Muslim Leaguers.

Besides a large number of Bihar refugees, it is proposed to bring in Muslim merchants from Bombay and Kathiawar also, who are made to settle down in Karachi and other big cities.

Order To Rent Controller

In this connection, an order is stated to have been issued to the local Rent Controller asking him to give preference to Muslims coming from Bihar, Bombay and Kathiawar, while allotting residential accommodation.

A special colony for Biharies is proposed to be set up on the outskirts of Karachi at the expense of the Government of Sind. For the purpose, 2,300 plots of various dimensions totalling two lakh square yards are being set apart. Besides the residential accommodation, two mosques, schools for boys and girls, market, hospital, posts and telegraphs offices etc. will be constructed for the convenience of the residents of this colony. Arrangements for roads, water and electric supply will also be made.

Twenty-five per cent of the total cost on this colony is proposed to be recovered from the plot-holders in the beginning and the balance by easy instalments.

JINNAH WITH CROWN ON PAKISTAN NOTES

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 14: People in Karachi are surprised to see in the market a number of 1,000 rupee notes purported to have been issued by the 'Reserve Bank of Pakistan.'

These notes are of the same size as those issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government of India and are signed by 'Liaquatali' for the Reserve Bank of Pakistan as a Minister. On the left side is the map of India showing Pakistan boundaries while on the right is the picture of Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah with a crown on his head (similar to one of King George VI).

On the notes the word 'Punjab' is printed beneath the name 'Reserve Bank of Pakistan.'

'PAKISTAN' TICKETS AT NOWSHERA STATION

PESHAWAR, April 14 (A.P.I.): Some Muslim League volunteers are reported to have entered the booking office of the Nowshera Railway Station yesterday and started issuing "Pakistan" tickets.

The Muslim League agitation in N. W. F. P. entered its eighth week today. Usual processions were organised in Abbottabad, Havelian, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu. The residence of the Deputy Commissioner was also picketed in Bannu. Five volunteers were arrested.

In Peshawar proper three processions were organised—two in city proper and one in the Cantonment, all of which were dispersed by the police with Lathi charge and tear gas.

VIETNAMESE OFFER STIFF RESISTANCE

French Bid To Clear South Bank Of Red River

HANOI, April 14, (Reuter): French military operations to clear the south bank of the Red River between Hanoi and Sontay have met strong Vietnamese (Indo-Chinese nationalist) resistance since the campaign opened on April 10, semi-official French sources stated here today.

No details of the progress of the fighting are given, but these sources say that French troops captured about 30 Indo-Chinese nationalists and cleared part of the Hanoi to Sontay road of mines.

The inhabitants of Tonkingese village in the area are reported to have abandoned their homes, it is added.

INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM IN BRITAIN

LIVERPOOL, April 14 (Reuter): The All-India Lawn Tennis Davis Cup team arrived here today in the troopship "Georgie" from Bombay. During the voyage they entertained 3,000 service personnel and 400 civilians by practising on the ship's deck tennis court.

It was tricky work trying to play "full sized" tennis in the tiny area allocated for deck sport, but by skilful play, the Indians reported only a few balls lost overboard.

The team comprises Ghaus Mohammed, who reached Wimbledon quarter-finals in 1939, Sumant Misra, the present national champion, Dilip Bose, Iftikhar Ahmed and Jimmy Mehta, accompanied by their coach Murad Khan and Manager Gupta.

The team goes to France tomorrow to compete in the local tournament at Cannes followed by matches in Belgium and Czechoslovakia and the Davis Cup match in Paris.

INDIA TO MEET BELGIUM ON APRIL 26 & 27

BRUSSELS, April 14 (Reuter): The All-India Lawn Tennis team have agreed to play Belgium on April 26, and 27, it is announced here.

DERBY ON JUNE 7

LONDON, April 14 (Reuter): The following statement by the Stewards of the Jockey Club today clears up all doubts about the date of the Derby.

"As a result of resumed discussions with the Government, the stewards of the Jockey Club announce that the Derby will be run on Saturday, June 7, the Oaks on Thursday June 5, and the Coronation Cup on Friday June 6, all at Epsom."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, April 14.

The Governor of Bombay received the Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, Government of India, at Government House.

His Excellency and Lady Colville, attended by Mr. D. Symington, Secretary, left Bombay for Delhi.

Mr. W. R. Tennant arrived at Government House.

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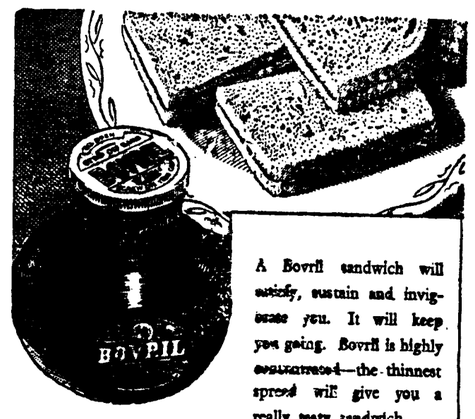

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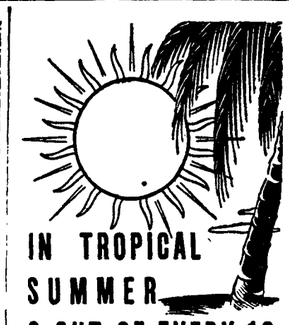

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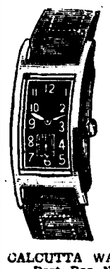

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

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Parsi: Avan 14, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-23 a.m. Sunset: 6-56 p.m.
Hightide: 0-6-53, 20.33.
Lowtide: 02-29, 13-13.

Today's Engagements

TO MEET SOVIET ASIAN DELEGATES: B. P. C. C.'s Social function in honour of the Soviet Asian Delegates to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference, at 6 p.m., today, at the Congress House.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Public Lecture by Miss Maniben Kara, M.L.A. (Central), at Kitte Bhandary Hall, Dadar, at 6 p.m., today, on "The Central Budget and after".

BENGALI "NEW YEAR DAY": Celebrations at Dhanji Street, Moti Mahal, at 4 p.m., today.

NATIONAL WEEK EXHIBITION: Music by Mr. Naresh Purshottom, at 9 p.m., today, at Parsi Gymkhana Ground, Vincent Road, Dadar.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today, at 6 p.m., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Ervad M. K. Panthaki, on "The Vendidad."

THE BOMBAY UNION OF JOURNALISTS: Members of the Soviet Asian Delegation, now in city will meet Bombay journalists at a press conference at the Club of the Union, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, today, at 8-30 p.m.

DATES FOR DECLARATION OF B. U. EXAM. RESULTS.

1 B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination and German Test for B.Sc. (Tech.) First Year Students, April 12, at noon; 2 T.D. Examination, 3 B.T. Examination, April 12, at 2; 4 Agricultural Examinations, April 26, at 2; 5 Intermediate Science Examination, May 10, at 3; 6 Intermediate Arts Examination, May 26, at 3; 7 B.Sc. Examination, May 29, at 2; 8 Inter. Com. Examination, 9 B.Com. Examination, June 2, at 2; 10 B.A. Examination, June 6 at 3; 11 First M.B., B.S., Examination, 12 Second M.B., B.S., Examination, June 9, at 2; 13 Dip. Lib. Examination, June 11, at noon; 14 M.A. & M.Sc. (Maths.) Examination, June 16, at noon; Third M. B., B.S., Examination, June 19, at noon; 16 First LL.B., Examination, June 20, at noon; 17 Second LL.B. Examination, June 23, at noon; 18 Engineering Examinations, June 24, at 2.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING:—Local thunder-showers are likely in the Konkanpatti, Khandesh, Mawal, the Deccan and the Bombay Karnatak and scattered thunder-showers in Marathwada. Isolated thunder-showers may also occur in south Gujarat.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will increase in the Konkanpatti and extend into Gujarat and Kathiawar.

CORPORATION MOVE TO CHECK TOO MANY ADJOURNMENTS

The Municipal Corporation on Monday unanimously passed the resolution of Mr. B. A. Dalal requesting the Law and Revenue and General Purposes Committee to amend the Municipal Act so as to regulate the procedure for adjournments of the Corporation meetings and frequent adjournments on condolence etc.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the resolution and said there had been occasions when Corporation meetings were adjourned on trivial matters.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the resolution said that on several occasions adjournaments were so frequent and unnecessary that he was surprised that there had been no protests from the public.

The resolution was passed.

'Discovery Of India' At Excelsior

The Indian National Theatre will present Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's "The Discovery of India" adapted as a dance—drama, at the Excelsior Theatre for a week from Friday, the 18th instant to Thursday, the 24th instant. Tickets are obtainable from the Excelsior Theatre from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, April 15.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 8-30 Ponnuswami (Gottuwadyam recital) 8-45 Babubhai Shah (Gujarati Geet), 9-0 Azambai (Kolhapur) (Todi).

12-0 p.m. Variety Programme in Gujarati 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 K. Nagesh Rao (Multani) 4-45 Babubhai Shah Gujarati Geet (Badrayana) 5-0 Ponnuswami (Gottuwadyam) 5-15 Rajanikant Desai (Khyal Bhimpalas) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Zawwar Husain (Ghazal aur Geet) 6-30 K. Nagesh Rao (Kamod) 7-0 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeet) 7-15 Ponnuswami (Gottuwadyam) 7-30 Book review (M) 7-45 Filmi Gane 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Nar Nari Roopak in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Landless labourer (by Prof. M. L. Dantwala) 10-0 Dorab H. Bhiwandiwalla (Baritone) 10-10 Interlude 10-15 Mark Robinson: Pianoforte (Chopin Novello) 10-30 Interlude 10-40 Eric Sargon: Violin (R. Schumann) 10-50 Symp. Orch. (Brahms Waltzes).

SUDDEN C.I.D. SWOOP ON TAJ PREMISES

Australian Arrested On Charge Of Cheating

BOMBAY, Monday.—Sensation prevailed in the Taj Mahal Hotel when in the quiet hours of Sunday night the Bombay C.I.D. suddenly swooped down the hotel premises and put under arrest Mr. K. C. Worsting alias George C. Thomas Cooke, an Australian, claiming to be the representative of an Australian firm doing business in India. He was put up today before Mr. J. M. Barrot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on charges of impersonation and attempt to cheat in respect of property valued at Rs. 1,85,000. He was ordered by the magistrate to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000 with a surety in the like amount, pending further inquiries by the police.

It was alleged by the police that 'en route' to India the suspect had landed at Colombo where he had come into contact with an alleged cheat named Mervyn Manson, and together they had planned to cheat a certain person promising to give delivery of 2,500 motor batteries, 23 refrigerators and 1,000 fractional motors for Rs. 1,85,000. They however failed to give the delivery.

In the meanwhile, said the police, both of them were posing as high officials of the Government of India Disposals, Delhi.

The suspect was called upon by the complainant to give delivery of the promised goods. The former after several interviews ultimately undertook only to give delivery Challans to the complainant against the heavy sum of money.

The whole game, according to the police, was a hoax from beginning to end.

Tata Oil Mills *Workers Dismissed?*

Mr. Adam Adil, President of the Tata Oil Mills Workers' Union, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The management of Tata Oil Mills Ltd. have for the last several years meted out a raw deal to their employees. The conditions in the factory are awful. The basic wages, dearness allowance, and bonuses are paid too inadequately. No other facilities given are sufficient.

Vigorous attempts to break the workers' Union and the solidarity of its members are being persistently made. Only on the 10th instant, 70 employees who were active members of the Union, have been discharged for no apparent reason. Besides, the management has threatened to discharge about 250 workers more. Once, the works-manager was reported to have remarked that he was determined to break the Union. The management is refusing to refer the dispute between them and the workers to any impartial arbitration, though the Union is prepared for such a course.

The Union has maintained a very conciliatory attitude. The fair and just demands recently presented have not been accepted by the management. Still, the Union did not take any drastic action, though the workers were impatient for a strike.

Now the Union demands that the seventy-eight employees discharged from service should be re-instated forthwith. The popular Ministry must safeguard the interests of the workers by bringing pressure upon the management to do justice to their workers without delay.

The Union hopes that the popular Ministry would move in the matter before it is too late.

RIOT NEWS—GOVT.'S WARNING

The Government of Bombay has noted with regret a tendency on the part of some of the less responsible newspapers to publish inflammatory reports and articles dealing with communal matters whenever there is a recrudescence of disorders in the city or fresh tension is created by reports of incidents in other Provinces.

With a view to preventing the mischief of such reports and articles, the Government has decided to take action under the Public Security Measures Act restraining, when necessary, the printers and publishers of such newspapers from printing and publishing any reports or articles which have any bearing on communal questions or incidents.

This action is irrespective of any action that may be taken under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. Before any action is taken against any printer or publisher, the Government will, as usual, consult the Press Advisory Committee. Emergency meetings of the Committee will be convened to deal with the cases promptly and expeditiously.

Tariff Board's Enquiry Into Electric Motors Industry

The Indian Tariff Board will take oral evidence into the electric motors industry, up to 30 H.P. capacity, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1947, in its office at Contractor Building (3rd floor), Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bus Services In City

The B. E. S. T. Company announces that from Tuesday, April 15 (today), bus services will operate between Colaba Bus Station and Crawford Market, Ballard Estate and Opera House via Queens Road, Churchgate Station and Ballard Estate.

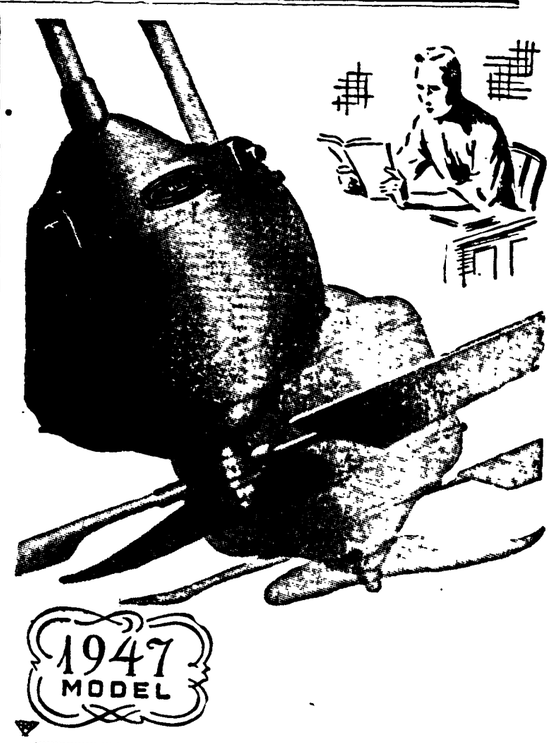
The timings will be as at present, viz., 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD VISITS VANGUARD STUDIOS.
BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Minister of the Interim Government and President of the Constituent Assembly accompanied by Syt. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C., visited the well-known Vanguard Studios, at Thakurdwar, at 8 a.m. Mr. J. C. Sanghavi proprietor of the Studio garlanded Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who gave some special sittings.

Nasik Art Exhibition Postponed

The Honorary Secretary of the Nasik Art Treasures informs that owing to some inevitable and unforeseen circumstances the proposed exhibition is postponed. The exact date will be published as soon as possible.



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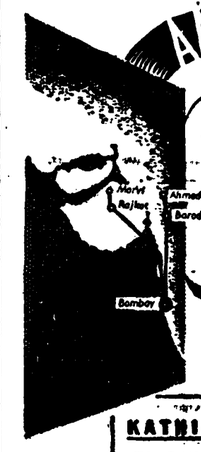

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Apr.l 14, (A. P. I.): Following is weatner chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past twenty-four hours, from April 1, 1947, and departure from normal recorded at 0s-00 hours, I. S. T., on 14th April, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 107 81 0 0.1 plus 0.1, Allahabad 108 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 84 70 0 0 minus 0.5, Baroda 111 74 0 0.1 nil, Belgaum 93 74 0 0.9 plus 0.2, BOMBAY 91 81 T 0 0, Calcutta 97 80 0 0 minus 0.6, Colombo 88 75 0 4.1 plus 0.3, Cuttack 101 80 0 0 minus 0.5, Darjeeling 66 51 0 0 minus 1.0, Dehra Dun 96 65 0 0 minus 0.3, Delhi 104 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 98 77 0 0 minus 0.6, Karachi 87 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 104 71 0 0 minus 0.3, Lucknow 107 74 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 90 77 0.9 1.0 plus 0.9, Mahabaleshwar 88 72 0 2.7 plus 2.3, Mysore 86 72 0 1.2 plus 0.7, Nagpur 105 80 0 0 minus 0.3, Ootacamund 60 55 2.1 7.6 plus 6.5 Panchmarhi 95 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Patna 105 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Peshawar 92 65 0 0 minus 1.0, Poona 103 76 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Quetta 78 40 0 0 minus 0.6, Rajkot 107 71 0 0 0, Shillong 76 62 0.2 0.2 minus 2.0, Sholapur 104 70 0 0.3 plus 0.2, Simla 72 59 0 0 minus 0.9, Srinagar 70 43 0 0.3 minus 1.5, Surat 109 80 0 0.1 plus 0.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak.

Socrates.

The Bombay Chronicle

NEGOTIATE IMMEDIATELY

Speaking at New Delhi on Jallianwallah Bagh Day Pandit Jawaharlal said: "Time has now come when we should decide one way or the other. The urgency of the time requires that responsible persons of various political parties should sit round a table and make a final decision." He recalled how about forty days ago the Congress Working Committee had invited the Muslim League to have discussions with it and regretted that there was yet no response and that there was so far no meeting. All patriotic Indians will share Pandit Jawaharlal's regret and agree with him that the attitude of the League is strange, indeed. It is true that since the invitation was sent, the new Viceroy has come and has been carrying on conversations with leaders of important political parties, including Mr. Jinnah himself. The holding of these conversations, however, cannot justify the League's inordinate delay in replying to the invitation by the Congress Working Committee. For, even if Mr. Jinnah and the League have determined to have nothing but Pakistan, they can have it, as Pandit Jawaharlal said on Sunday, only either through settlement with the Congress or through a fight. We assume, therefore, they do not rule out the first. In fact, negotiations at some stage or other are inevitable and inescapable. And the British Labour Cabinet, in making its announcement of February 20, contemplated immediate negotiations between the Congress and the League. Speaking in the House of Lords on February 25, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, said plainly: "The fixing of an early date (for British withdrawal) is designed to impress on the Indian Parties, first of all, the complete sincerity of His Majesty's Government in their promise to transfer power and authority, and, secondly, a sense of urgency of finding solutions to their outstanding difficulties themselves without the assistance and control of this country".

It was because the Congress was overwhelmed by that sense of urgency to which Lord Pethick-Lawrence spoke that it lost no time in sending an invitation to the Muslim League for a Round Table Conference. The Secretary of State's statement, which we have quoted above, makes it quite clear that the solution to the outstanding difficulties must be found by the Indian political parties themselves "without the assistance and control" of the British authorities including, of course, the Viceroy himself. It is, however, not merely the desire and intention of the British Government but also India's own self-respect and honour which demand that, whatever the differences and however unpromising the present communal situation may be, a settlement of the future constitution of the country must be brought about by its own accredited leaders themselves. As Pandit Jawaharlal said: "The Congress did not want that the Viceroy who had been holding discussions in New Delhi for the last three weeks, should settle their differences. It is Indians who should decide their future."

The fact that the Working Committee of the Congress has sent an invitation to the League for discussions with it makes it also clear that it imposes no limit to the basis of the discussion, the League being free to raise any issue and the Congress keeping an open mind about the nature and content of the constitution of a free India based on justice and equal rights to all sections of her people. For our own part we feel that considering all things, the British Cabinet Scheme offers the best basis for negotiations. That scheme was acceptable to the League: It has been accepted also by the Congress, though, according to the League, the acceptance is not unambiguous and unequivocal. If the League accepts—as it must accept—the invitation of the Congress Working Committee, whatever differences still remain between the Congress and the League about the Cabinet Scheme can be adjusted satisfactorily. At all events, expediency, statesmanship and the self-respect of the country alike demand that one last supreme effort should be made by the two great political parties to have a heart-to-heart talk and settle their differences with an eye more to future welfare of Hindus, Muslims and all other sons and daughters of India than to past prejudices and squabbles and to present disgraceful orgies of violence. The Congress has done its duty by extending the hand of friendship. It is for the League to lose no time in grasping it and we suggest to Lord Mountbatten that he cannot better serve India and Britain than by immediately doing his best to bring the two parties to a round table and arrive at a settlement or a final decision one way or another.

Frankly Speaking

League Leaders' Duty

It is now definitely decided that the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider the question of Palestine has been called for April 28. We earnestly hope that the nations of the world would rise above undemocratic and brutally unjust prejudices to do justice to the Arab claims, which are based on the simple and universally accepted principles of morality and people's rights. The Arab League will doubtless lead the Arab case in the most effective manner. And, of course, India will support that case. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress have repeatedly and unmistakably declared, India considers Palestine to be essentially an Arab country and that India cannot approve of any action regarding Palestine unless it carries the free will and consent of the inhabitants. The Indian delegates will take their stand on this declaration. But what is the Muslim League going to do on the eve of an extremely fateful U.N.O. meeting? Would not the leaders of the League find time from their other preoccupations to realise their obligations to the Arabs and reinforce their case and India's support to it?

Whites' "Reprisals"

The Indians in South Africa rightly characterise the economic boycott by Europeans as "blackmail." It is, in fact, blackmail of a particularly mean and repulsive kind. The Europeans themselves confess it as a member of General Smuts' own party, Mr. J. R. Stratford has just done. "The boycott", he is reported to have explained, "is primarily a reprisal for the action of the Indian Government breaking the trade relations resulting in considerable hardships and loss to a large number in the Union. My hope is that the outcome will be the withdrawal of sanctions by the Indian Government which would be followed by an immediate cession of the boycott thus leaving the field clear for discussion." It is obvious that the Indian Government's measures have begun to hurt the arrogant race-mad Whites of South Africa. The confession is very valuable.

Cowardly And Despicable

But can anything be imagined to beat the despicable technique of blackmail and reprisals resorted to by these whites? A country has, under international law, exercised a recognised right of proceeding against another country in a recognised manner and a manner, moreover, which has the practical approval of the United Nations. The South African Government feels it cannot hurt the Indian Government or India. So what does it honourably do? It makes itself, by tacit approval, a party to reprisals for the Indian Government's action, against Indians in South Africa, who are its own nationals. This cowardly, vicarious punishment is Nazi technique at its worst. General Smuts' people and Government are cheerfully and unashamedly using it. And yet General Smuts, when his policy is compared to Nazism, has the supreme hardihood to claim "Gr[illegible]rbid"!

Unfortunate Decision

The citizens of Bombay and, in particular, every sympathiser of the B. E. S. T. workers has, we are sure, been profoundly pained and disappointed by the decision of the strikers on Sunday last to ignore the wise and courageous advice of Mr. Abidali Jaffarbhoy and to continue the strike to the "bitter end." The decision to strike was bad enough, the decision of Sunday constitutes a decisively grievous blow rashly struck at their own interests, especially because it was taken despite the earnest appeal of their President. Mr. Abidali is the last man to surrender or advise retreat in a spirit of scuttle. It is a tribute to his sense of responsibility, his concern for the welfare of his men and his moral courage that he advocated a course which apparently looked like acceptance of defeat but which was calculated to redeem the workers from a damagingly unfavourable position and safeguard their future interests. This is what it did mean.

Self-Inflicted Blow

For what is the actual situation? The B.E.S.T. Union dispute with the management was referred by Government to the Industrial Court to be investigated in its entirety, without any item being ruled out and without any restriction in procedure of legalistic precedents and for an impartial award to be given on every point. It was a legal obligation of the parties to accept the Government's order. The Union refused to obey and later tried 'exparte' to pick and choose between what the Adjudicator could be permitted to decide upon and what he should not handle. Meanwhile the public suffered. It would have been wisdom on the part of the Union to ponder realistically on the situation, on the illegality and unjustifiability of the course it adopted and on the increasing antipathy of the suffering public. It would have been wise to realise that the Government was taking no action against it and was thus giving it an opportunity to retrace its step and save itself from inevitable disaster. It is a pity that the dictates of wisdom were cast aside in favour of emotional thoughtlessness. And it is tragic that the Union should shut its eyes to what Mr. Abidali has now seen clearly and warned it against. The strikers can gain nothing from their defiant obstinacy. On the contrary they will lose a lot—they have already lost a great deal—by earning public bitterness and straining the sympathetic and friendly patience of the Government.

B. E. S. T. Strike

Sir,—I, on behalf of the common people, who are undoubtedly and seriously affected by the strike prevalent in the city, put forward a few suggestions for the consideration of the public and the workers.

If the demands of the employees were granted wholesale, can it be denied that it would force the existing level of prices, thereby frustrating the object of the tramway workers? Can it be also denied, that if the workers obtained their demand 100%, the price level even if it rises by 5 points, will adversely affect the other workers in Bombay city, who have to suffer through the action of the B. E. S. T. workers?

A straight question can be addressed to the B.E.S.T. workers, who feel they are so badly off. The question of poor pay or good pay is only relative. I challenge the average bus conductor or driver to compare his wages with the wages of the average worker who travels in the trams and buses of Bombay. Can it be honestly said that the long-suffering passenger is better off financially than the B.E.S.T. worker who professes to serve the general public?

If, in spite of this anamoly, the B. E. S. T. worker demands higher wages, from whose pockets will this increase come ultimately?

As we all know the B.E.S.T. organisation is to be Municipalised. From which source is the Municipality going to pay the increase in wages to the B.E.S.T. workers?

Is it not a distinct possibility that any large-scale-increase in the wages of B.E.S.T. workers can only be met by our Municipality, which is far from prosperous (I shall not the ugly term insolvent), by increasing the fares of the passengers, who as a body, have a less earning capacity than the transport workers as a whole?

One would be interested in hearing the arguments of the leaders of B. E. S. T. workers how their action can be termed other than a direct challenge, not to the Company or even the Municipality, but to the hard-working and underpaid passengers of Bombay City itself.—Yours, etc.

GERALD J. MACHADO.

NANKING MOVE FOR PACT WITH INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 14 (A.P.I.): The Government of China, it is understood, have approached the Government of India through India's Ambassador in Nanking, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, for the conclusion of a treaty of trade, commerce and navigation.

The Government of India would welcome this proposal, and it is learnt that they are giving detailed consideration to all the implications of such a treaty.

Sikhs In Britain To Aid Of Punjab Sufferers

LONDON, April 14 (Reuter): Sikhs celebrated Baisakhi Day in London today by a meeting at which Sardar Ballwant Singh, one of the Sikh leaders in Britain, appealed for donations to relieve the sufferings of the Sikhs in the Punjab.

A preliminary cheque for £100 was sent to India and donations are coming from all over Britain.

Ruhr Coal For France

LONDON, April 14 (Reuter): Agreement in principle on a scheme for German coal deliveries to France on sliding scale depending on the German production which was being negotiated last week in Moscow between the British, the French and the United States representatives, is now awaiting final sanction of the French Government, it was reliably learned today, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Azad And Aligarh University

NEW DELHI, April 14 (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education and Arts, in a press statement contradicts a report in a Delhi paper regarding the Aligarh University and says:

"The fact is that some time before I assumed charge, the Department of Education decided to examine the post-war requirements of the centrally administered Universities namely, Aligarh, Benares and Delhi. The Benares University have already appointed an Enquiry Committee and its report is before the Government. Action had not so far been taken in respect of Aligarh and Delhi, and it is now proposed to have the necessary enquiry into their present requirements and possibilities of future developments. After assuming charge, I had long and frank discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University and he is in full agreement about the need of appointing such a committee. The speculations about the personnel of the committee is also premature. In fact, the composition of the committee is still under consideration.

Industrialisation For Millions: Not For Few

Jawahar's Plain-Speaking At All-India Manufacturers' Conference

NEW DELHI, April 14, (A.P.I.): India has got to be industrialised and rapidly industrialised, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the seventh annual session of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation today.

Pandit Nehru said that there was no further need to emphasise that India should be industrialised. That was well realised but India to-day was in a peculiar position, politically, economically and the rest of it.

Politically, India was still a dependent country and yet one saw at the same time that she was functioning as an independent country which, in history, had not happened to other dependent countries.

"We function more and more not only as an independent country but in a sense as a leading country in the world", he said.

Every man with the least foresight, Pandit Nehru said, knew what India of to-morrow was going to be. India of to-morrow would be not merely politically a powerful country but industrially a progressive country. (Cheers) others were realising it and they could see it in the way other people behaved towards India.

WORKING OF EXCESS VITALITY?

The troubles which India was facing to-day were indeed minor ones. In India to-day forces of vitality were generating and they would take her far. Perhaps, all the present troubles were due to an excess of that vitality.

"Let us not bemoan our lot", he said adding: "see what happened at the Asian Conference. Did we function there as a down-and-out nation? Where is the question of our bemoaning? I looked round with pride at all those countries which were represented, including those great industrial countries.

NO SLAVISH IMITATION OF OTHERS.

I am going to copy from them because I know they have much to teach us. I shall learn everything they have got to teach us. But my learning will not be a slavish imitation and, therefore, if you have to industrialise this country it is not going to be a replica of what England, and the U.S.A. have achieved but it is going to be India.

"No good can come without political freedom and all other freedoms flow out of political freedom. That political freedom was denied to us but now it is coming. Now that we are on the verge of political freedom, we shall run and bounce towards economic freedom."

"I do not want", Pandit Nehru said, "industrial development if 400 million people are going to be in a bad way. Progress must bring progress to all the people and not to a chosen few. We have to think in terms of the masses of this country. Their standard of living must be raised. The industrial progress and the prosperity of the 400 million people, and not merely of a ten or a hundred thousand people, are inter-related.

NEED WE COVER THAT FRIGHTFUL ABUSE?

"The position to-day in the U.K. and U.S.A. is the product of 200 years of industrial growth. They passed through various phases and there was frightful abuse in the factories and elsewhere with the industrial revolution for the first generation or two. Are we going to cover that frightful abuse and must it be repeated?

Nonetheless, Pandit Nehru said, we must cover in five or ten years what other countries had taken generations to do and at the same time carry millions with us, not by compulsion or in an authoritarian way but with their consent.

QUESTION OF NATIONALISATION.

Referring to the question of nationalisation, Pandit Nehru said that it had been suggested that the Government should make clear its economic policy. While he agreed that it was high time that Government clarified their position, and he hoped it would be done before long, he could not fix a date because they were in a peculiar stage of transition and crisis and hundreds of problems faced them which had to be solved just now.

While he could not bind Government in regard to nationalisation he would ask them to consider the question from the point of view of the masses.

NOT A LOGICAL POSITION.

The general view-point expressed at the conference was that Government must help industries in every way by tariffs, finance, etc. At the same time Government must keep away and not interfere but just provide the sinews of industries. That was not a logical position to take up.

"I might inform you", he said, "What Government is going to do I do not know. Government is anxious that India should produce more wealth and raise the standard of the people—by all industries—small, big, cottage industries—and wants to utilise every individual for efficient production. The question is how to achieve it.

"Supposing relations between the employers and employees are bad and there is continued industrial trouble then we cannot get moving. One might compromise here and there but the whole background is such that production would be hampered. We would have to find some co-operative working—some measure of adjustment on both sides".

OLD ECONOMIC FOUNDATION NOT SUITABLE.

Pandit Nehru said that labour was not an exclusively Indian phenomenon. It was much more so in America and England. "We are passing through a certain phase after the war and possibly we are passing through it because the old economic foundation is not suitable for the modern world.

If you in India are going to think in terms of an out-of-date economy and try to build up a structure just thinking of what took place in U.S.A. or the U.K. in the previous ages, you will be out-of-date and building on shifting sands. In fact production and economic growth must be based on social contentment. Without that there is no great future for India".

REPLY TO VISVESVARAYA.

Referring to Sir M. Viswesvarayya's remarks that the public were anxious to know what Government policy was in regard to nationalisation, Pandit Nehru said that an overwhelming majority of the people passionately desired nationalisation—may be without knowing it or analysing it. Why did they want it? So, when one talked of public" one should beware of what public one referred to." The public criticised manufacturers and industrialists and said that in the course of the war a number of people had made vast sums of money legitimately and illegitimately, probably both. The war had accentuated the contrast between the rich and poor greatly. In considering the question, one should take into account the feelings and urges of millions of people. The millions must be carried, otherwise even the best of schemes would simply collapse."

Emphasising that the public must be convinced and carried in giving effect to any plan, Pandit Nehru said that it was a difficult task. It was difficult because the public had little vision and it did not look ahead. It recognised only the trouble of the day. The question of nationalisation should, of course, be discussed in a practical way and not in a theoretical sense.

In fact, if the question was looked at from a practical point of view it was not easy to say yes or no to it. It had to be discussed in the context of to-day and not from an idealistic context. Ultimately, it was a question of their capacity as well.

COMPLETE NATIONALISATION DESIRABLE, BUT...

He had no doubt in his mind that in theory, complete nationalisation was desirable but in practice how and when they would do it was another matter. At the present moment they had to consider what was the best way to get over the present economic difficulty and not to indulge in schemes which might obstruct and delay progress during a very vital part of their existence.

Pandit Nehru said that when one talked of planning, obviously there should be some kind of Governmental agency to control. It might be 100 per cent in regard to certain industries and ten per cent in regard to others, but, all the same, some measure of control was bound to come if there was to be any planned economy.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"In the present stage", Pandit Nehru said, "there will have to be inevitably a great deal of private enterprise. I do not want to interfere with them. But, if you are going to plan, even these private enterprises must function within that plan".

Pandit Nehru referred to the paucity of trained manpower in the country and disclosed that the Government had decided to set up a Committee which would perhaps be called the Scientific Manpower Committee to consider that particular point. The Committee would investigate the question taking into account the available scientific personnel and technicians and where necessary send them overseas for further training and ensure that no scientific talent was wasted.

PLENTY OF TALENT IN INDIA.

There was plenty of talent in India, in fact, India was full of scientific and technical talent, but they needed an opportunity for training.

On the question of scientific research he asked what the industrialists themselves had done in this regard. "I think their record is astonishingly and shamefully poor. We have got a habit here always of relying on Government. We look to Government for everything except to be taxed heavily".

He recognised that there were some industrial organisations in India which had encouraged scientific research but as a whole very little had been done by the industrialists and they should do far more. Government, however, were keenly conscious of the necessity of scientific research.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN COALFIELDS.

Pandit Nehru referred to the strike in the coalfields at Jharia and appealed to both the sides—capital and labour—to save the situation.

Pandit Nehru appealed for industrial peace in the coalfields.

VISWESWARAYYA'S SPEECH.

An annual target of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 crores for new industrial investments in the country for the next five years was suggested by Sir M. Visweswarayya, in the course of his presidential address.

"Even this expenditure would mean that in five years from now, we shall only be coming up in capital investment to the level of what is already achieved in Canada—a country with a population of less than thirteen million inhabitants".

NEED OF GOVT. HELP.

A five-year plan must be prepared on the basis of this outlay, providing for the necessary Governmental organisation and agencies required for maintaining a drive.

For the next few years, one-third of the yearly outlay should be Government money. A portion of it might be invested in nationalised key or other heavy industries.

The working of the plan should be closely watched and stimulated by an Economic Council, which would advise the Industries Department, and keep the industrialists and the business public in close touch with Government policies and activities.

If any enterprising firms or combines endeavoured to exceed the investment limit mentioned above, their efforts should not be discouraged by Government.

Sir Visweswarayya, recalled the visit of Indian manufacturers' delegation last year to the U.K. U.S.A. Canada and other countries and said that firms of consulting engineers, chemists and other experts in these countries had offered to co-operate in the establishment and operation of industries started in India on reasonable terms, leaving final control in every case in Indian hands.

He stated that in the opinion of the visiting delegation "there is practically no industry in any part of the world which cannot be established and made a success in India, if the Government and the public interest themselves closely in the projects".

NATIONALISATION ISSUE.

Referring to the question of nationalisation, Sir Visweswarayya said it would be a pity to change plans without prolonged investigations and discussions with the business public. It might be at least six years before the country settled down to normal working conditions. Until this happened, caution should be exercised not to unsettle people's thoughts and business procedure and antagonise the public even if Government believed their views were not altogether sound.

FOUR PRELIMINARIES.

Sir Visweswarayya suggested the following four things which needed Government's attention immediately:

(1) The starting of a big factory for the manufacture of machine tools and machinery;

(2) Establishment of institutes of technology;

(3) The bringing into existence of boards or firms of consulting engineers, chemists and other experts and

(4) Government co-operation and help, for a period of at least three years, for the publication of First Class Mechanical and industrial engineering journals.

To build the country into an efficient unified nation in the shortest possible time, Sir Visweswarayya suggested that attention should be concentrated on the following among other things:—

Compulsory mass education for the rural population, manufacture of armament machinery, an efficient army, navy and air force, increase of textile production to properly clothe the population, chemical industries, railway and naval engineering and aircraft, shipping and ship-building.

Rai Bahadur G. M. Modi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, and the delegations to the conference suggested profit-sharing schemes for Labour in industry to ensure good relations between capital and labour.

The annual session of the All-India Manufacturers' Association which began to-day is being attended by over 150 delegates from different parts of the country. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Industries Member, Interim Government, was also present at to-day's opening session.

A resolution deploring the "severe fresh taxation" placed upon the industries in the last budget and recommending to the Government of India to appoint forthwith an independent committee on which the commercial and industrial community of India should find adequate representation in order fully to examine the present taxation policy with particular reference to the effects of direct and indirect taxation on the future industrialisation of India was adopted by the All-India Manufacturer's Organisation this afternoon.

SAFEGUARD TO INDIAN ECONOMY

The Conference passed another resolution recognising the importance of the international trade on a multilateral basis and urging upon the Government of India "to adopt necessary measures to ensure that the view point of Indian industries is emphasised during the negotiations with other countries, that adequate safeguards are provided in the charter against a possible threat to Indian economy, and the Indian delegation to the Session of the Preparatory Committee and of the future International Conference is given a clear directive by Government to press for modifications in the principles and objectives of the proposed International Trade Organisation on the lines as may be helpful to economic development of under-developed countries".

CENTRAL PLANNING FOR INDUSTRIES.

The Conference welcomed the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board that whatever be the future constitutional set-up, the development of a number of large-scale industries which have been tentatively recommended should be subjected to central planning.

The resolution made the following suggestions:—

(1) That in the place of the proposed consultative body an economic council be set up composed of representatives of Central Government departments, provinces and states: industrial and trade organisations and labour unions, empowered to lay down policies for the guidance of the Planning Commission.

(2) That a separate Development Board be set up for the central execution of the plan and for coordinating the execution of regions' plans.

(3) That definite priorities should be laid down for the development of industries.

The Conference is meeting again to-morrow.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"I have a hunch that if I could speak Russian, Mr. Stalin would let me speak to the common people there, just as I am speaking to you today".

—Mr. Henry Wallace addressing Liverpool students.

★ ★ ★

At the B.E.S.T. strikers' meeting on Sunday, Mr. G. G. Mehta, General Secretary of the Union, declared that he would stand by them "through thick and thin", so long as he felt that they were not in the wrong, "at least, on the moral plane"

If he is correctly reported, we sympathise with his feeling of doubt re: rightness on the material plane.

★ ★ ★

"I hope", says Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan", that in my attempt to wean the Pathan from these vices, I shall receive the assistance of every one who is a lover of the Pathan and who would want him to become a model citizen...."

Was he by any chance presuming to address the bureaucracy and the Political Department officials?

★ ★ ★

Speaking at Chaupatty Dr. Rajendra Prasad urged that after the British declaration to transfer power by June 1948 to Indian hands, their responsibility had increased enormously.

It's being shown too by different political leaders of India according to their—er—different sense of responsibility.

★ ★ ★

Addressing a public meeting at Delhi, Jawaharlal regretted that about 40 days ago the Congress Working Committee invited the Muslim League to have discussions with them but there was no response.

He mustn't try stampeding tactics. There might be some slight justification for regret after another forty days. But not yet.

★ ★ ★

Said Minister Nanda at a Mazdoor Sewak Sangh meeting in honour of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram: "If on the other hand owners curbed their profit motive and produced ordinary cloth instead of going in for finer qualities at higher price....."

If on the other hand wishes were horses.....

★ ★ ★

It is announced from New Delhi and Moscow that the Soviet Union and India have arranged for exchange of diplomatic representatives of Ambassadorial rank.

We hope this now leads to a full diplomatic and friendly recognition of the Government of India by the local comrades

★ ★ ★

Some diplomatic observers attribute to the Foreign Ministers themselves the feeling that the Big Four Conference "will break up in the next few days without achieving any major decision".

It would, in fact, be a great achievement, if, that is, the conference broke up minus any major decision one way or the other.

MORE VEHICLES ON CITY ROADS

Emergency Transport Chief's Statement

The Mayor of Bombay, in his capacity of Chairman of the Emergency Transport Board, in a 'communique' to the press says:

77 vehicles have been running under the Emergency Transport Scheme since Saturday afternoon especially on the Northern side of the city. The owners of the vehicles have been asked to put up boards on which the routes and the fares are clearly indicated in bold letters. Within the next day or two it hoped to put another 75 vehicles on the road. Persons intending to use the emergency transport vehicles are requested to queue up in order to avoid inconvenience to themselves and to others.

'LIFTS' SCHEME

The 'lift' scheme has begun to function as reports received indicate that an increasing number of motorists are co-operating in the W.I.A.A. 'lifts' scheme. It is, however, noticed that persons desirous of lifts are not always standing at the bus stands at the centres fixed under the 'Lift Scheme'. Members of the public are again requested to queue up at the bus stands where private motorists will endeavour to give as many lifts as possible into town and back in the evening.

TENDER EXACT FARE

The Secretary, Emergency Transport Board says: "Some difficulty has been experienced as regards change in the skeleton B.E.S.T. service now running. Members of the public are invited to tender the exact fare wherever possible in order to avoid inconvenience and delay."

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH

PARIS, April 13 (Reuter): The French News Agency reported tonight that seven passengers died as a result of the crash at Dakar today involving a British South American —airways "York" aircraft on its way from London to Rio de Janeiro. The Agency said that three of the passengers were killed outright and four more died later in the hospital.

The accident was reported to have been caused by thick mist. The plane circled Dakar, waiting for the fog to clear, but came down when petrol was exhausted, the Agency said. The pilot succeeded in landing but before the end of the plane's run, the right wing hit a tree and the fuselage broke in two.

Ashok Mehta's Role In B. E. S. T. Strike

B.P.C.C. THREATENS DISCIPLINARY ACTION

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. in a letter addressed to Mr. Ashoka Mehta, a Congress Socialist leader and member of the B.P.C.C. executive has charged him with actively participating in the BEST strike and thereby contravening the injunction of the B.P.C.C.

The letter further adds:—

"In doing what you have been doing and omitting to do what you ought to have done, viz. to persuade the workers to go back to work, you have deliberately acted contrary to the decision of the Congress and in a way which is calculated to lower the power and prestige of the Congress and have rendered yourself liable to disciplinary action under 'Disciplinary Rules' made by the Congress Working Committee.

Therefore, you are hereby called upon to show cause on or before the 15th of this month why the Executive of the B.P.C.C. should not exercise the authority vested in them by the said 'Disciplinary Rules' and take disciplinary action against you".

Mr. Asoka Mehta in his reply dated 12-4-47, has asked for specific instances of active support to the BEST strike, as that would have enabled him to understand whether he was being penalised for his views or for his actions.

Referring to in doing what you have been doing and "omitting to do what you ought to have done"...you have deliberately acted contrary to the Congress....and you have rendered yourself liable to disciplinary action. He says the words quoted seek to create an intolerable precedent In any democratic organisation members have the right to refrain from any action: if I disagree with a decision of the B.P.C.C. I have an inherent and inalienable right to remain neutral in the implementing of that decision. The exercise of that right can never invite disciplinary action"

"I yield to none in my desire to maintain the machinery of adjudication. But it can be maintained only if it is so to evoke the willing allegiance of the workers The B.P.C.C. has done nothing to understand the exasperation and the frustration felt by the workers at the working of the existing machinery of settling industrial disputes and much less to remove the causes".

"Disciplinary action against me will not narrow the breach that has unfortunately developed between your colleagues and the working class. Not doggedness in pursuing a false policy but the determination to re-orient it in harmony with the wishes of the working class is the urgent need of the day".

Strike Continues

Contrary to the advice of their Union President, the 8,500 BEST strikers decided not to call off the strike. After hours of reasoning with the men to bring home to them the futility of continuing the strike any longer, as it had succeeded in a large measure in focussing public attention to the strikers' grievances, Mr. Abid Ali gave up his efforts and tendered his resignation as the Union President forthwith.

Ever since he made this sensational declaration, the members of the Strike Committee, it is gathered are trying to bring pressure on the erstwhile President to continue in his office at this critical juncture. Mr. Abid Ali, however, is firm in his decision and seems to have washed his hands clean of the strike. He will, however, not desert them if they act according to his advice not to continue the strike.

The mood of the strikers which was seen in their decision at yesterday's momentous meeting at the Cooperage maidan, for which the Police gave them special permission remains the same and they are not a whit less adamant today.

In the meanwhile the Emergency Transport Board under the able guidance of Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor of Bombay and the Chairman of the Board and Mr. R. J. Rebello, Secretary, are doing everything humanly possible to restore as large a partial service as possible.

So far 75 vehicles arranged by the Board are plying on the main City routes, specially the North where the scarcity of communications is felt more keenly. Sixty more vehicles of a more comfortable and passenger carrying type will be put into service within the next day or two.

The BEST partial service is also gradually expanded as more and more drivers are available so far they have, it is learnt, commissioned nearly two score of their double-decker buses in order to carry a maximum number of passengers.

They too hope to do better in course of time as more volunteers come forward and are duly trained.

Challenge To United Maharashtra

'BERAR IS OURS' SAYS DEO IN REJOINDER TO SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

JALGAON, April 13 (API).—Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress gave a reply today to Sir Mirza Ismail's recent statement claiming the four districts of Berar for the Nizam's dominions after the lapse of the British paramountcy, in the course of his presidential address to the Maharashtra Unification Conference, which began its two-day session at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) on Sunday.

"This claim", said Mr. Deo, "is a challenge to the people of Berar and to all those who are working for a United Maharashtra Province. What is our reply to it? We say, Berar is ours; it forms an integral part of the Sovereign Indian Union which will emerge after the transfer of power to Indian hands. Every attempt to absorb Berar in the Nizam's dominions will be resisted and we are not behind anybody else in fighting for our cause. The very fact that Berar is represented in the Constituent Assembly by British Indian representatives is a clear recognition of the position of Berar as independent of the Nizam."

THREE STAGES OF UNIFICATION

Stressing the necessity of a United Province of Maharashtra, Mr. Deo said that there will be three stages of unification. First, the eight districts of C.P. and Berar and the ten districts of Bombay Province (including the city of Bombay).

Second, Marathi-speaking States in the Deccan like Kolhapur and the Marathi-speaking districts of Hyderabad; third, Portuguese Goa. The fact that they are at present concentrating on British Indian Provinces, doe. not mean that they ignore the Marathi-speaking people in the States and Goa. Their case will be taken up at the proper stage, he said.

Mr. Deo added: "It is widely felt that the future India will be a federation. But in order that the federating units should develop according to their respective geniuses, each should be a unilingual and culturally homogeneous province instead of the present provinces, which were formed in a haphazard manner.

"This principle is admitted by the Congress. The enemy of this cause lies not without, but within us. We must now say without any reservations that we want one Maharashtra.

GOVT. OUT TO PUT INDIA ON MARITIME MAP

(Continued from Page 1)

These invitations have been issued without prejudice to the decision which Government may ultimately reach on this particular question. I hope this statement of mine will remove the doubts entertained in some quarters as to the implications of the invitations to to-day's meeting. I may observe, however that the definition of the "nationals of India" will be determined in the light of the ultimate decision about the future of India.

NON-INDIAN SHARE-HOLDERS

I am also given to understand that there are several foreign or non-Indian shareholders in some of the Indian shipping companies whose case will have to be considered in the light of this definition. Government will reach its final decision after fully considering the matter in all its aspects.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH H.M.G

The report of the Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee strongly criticises the attiture of the previous Governments in regard to Indian shipping and in retrospect I have do doubt that a great deal more could have been done in the past even within the framework of the previous constitutional position. All that, however is a matter of the past. The present Government of India consider it essential to support Indian shipping in the country's development plans. They, therefore, began negotiations with H.M.G. with a view to ensuring greater participation of Indian shipping, both in the coastal and overseas trade. Some negotiations were to have begun in July 1946, but could not be held owing to certain difficulties. The Government have since taken up the question with H.M.G. and it has been suggested by H.M.G. that there should be an attempt by representatives of both British and Indian shipping interests to arrive at some agreement. If these negotiations prove successful, it may not be necessary for you to seek the intervention of the Government of India and H.M.G. in the matter. If unfortunately they prove unsuccessful, the Government of India and H.M.G. will have to intervene to bring about a settlement acceptable to both sides.

The negotiations envisaged now differ considerably from any negotiations carried on in the past. The present negotiations will be at the suggestions of H.M.G. and the Government of India. The representatives of Indian shipping interests will attend the conference with a definite knowledge that their Government is determined to render the required assistance to Indian shipping to take its rightful place in maritime trade.

INDIAN DELEGATION

I, therefore, thought it best to convene a conference of the representatives of the shipping companies on the Indian Register to discuss all the arrangements in connection with these negotiations including the question of selection of representatives for the coming talks.

I have no desire to fetter your discretion. but I trust in determining the size and nature of the Indian representation you will, on the one hand, take care to provide for the representation of all sections of Indian shipping interests and on the other see that the team selected is not unwieldy but is of sufficient strength to handle the negotiations in a businesslike manner. I may make it clear that the purpose of negotiations will not be to allocate shares among different Indian interests. but merely to negotiate for Indian interests as a whole. The sharing out of the trade so agreed upon among Indian interests is a domestic issue which must be settled separately by ourselves. My own tentative view is that the team should consist of approximately five or six persons.

MORE TONNAGE

Any scheme for the development of Indian shipping must tackle the problem of making more tonnage available to India. A few Indian shipping companies have recently purchased some ships but their number is very small. There is no ship-building industry worth the name in India today and India will have to depend in the near future mostly on purchases abroad for the acquisition of the necessary tonnage. A suggestion was made to the Government of India that they should acquire ships from the U.S.A and make them available to Indian shipping companies. When this question was raised I suggested that Indian shipping companies desirous of purchasing ships should prepare a list of the ships they require, giving full information as to the type, site and other particulars, together with the approximate price they are prepared to pay, and Government would use their influence to help them in such purchases.

NEED OF TRAINING

Another matter connected with the question of the development of Indian shipping is the question of training more officers and engineers necessary t man these ships. The facilities now available in India for training them are very meagre. The Government of India are actively considering the question of improving and expending training facilities and any proposals which you may make in this connection will receive their earnest consideration.

RESORTING TO BLACKMAIL

'Tass' Flares Up At News Sources For Overplaying" Big Four Tussle

MOSCOW, April 14. (Reuter): 'Tass' the official Soviet news agency, today accused British, American and French news sources of resorting to "direct blackmail" and of lacking objectivity by allegedly overplaying the difficulty of reaching agreement at the Moscow meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The statement names four London newspapers, two American newspapers, one French newspaper, and one French radio commentator.

"Objectivity and serious approach are not the favourite dish of a number of foreign periodicals attempting to shape public opinion", Tass said. "Even before the opinion of the Session, numerous pessimists from the camp of enemies of international cooperation shouted about the inevitable 'failure' of the Session".

The new King of Greece, King Paul, holding the hand of the little Crown Prince Constantine as they follow the coffin of the late King George of Greece, during the funeral procession in Athens.

Pre-censorship Of News To Continue In Punjab

Extensive House Searches In Gujranwala: Govt. Assurance To Rawalpindi Refugees

LAHORE, April 14. (A.P.I.): The Governor of the Punjab has extended for another fortnight the pre-censorship on unofficial reports and photographs relating to the disturbances in the Punjab.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

The District Magistrate of Gujranwala imposed curfew to-day from eight a.m. to five p.m. to enable the police to make extensive searches in the city for arms and weapons. But traffic between Gujranwala and Lahore and Gujranwala and Sialkot and other places across Gujranwala remained suspended during curfew hours.

The situation however continues to be quiet in Gujranwala.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

AMRITSAR April 14. (A.P.I.): The 23-hour curfew which was imposed yesterday at 10 a.m. expired at 9 a.m. to-day. The town remained quiet but for a solitary case of arson reported from Manzoorpura in suburban Abadi outside Sultanwind gate. One house was completely gutted.

With two more bodies and the trunkless head of an unidentified person brought to hospital, the total number of killed has reached 24.

24-HOUR CURFEW.

A 24-hour curfew has been imposed on the Putlighar area following the recovery of a corpse from Ramtirath road off grand trunk road. Another person was picked up with stab wounds from this locality. Only through traffic on Grand Trunk Road is being permitted.

Another person succumbed to his injuries in hospital bringing the death roll to 25.

With one more death in hospital to-day the number of killed since Friday afternoon has reached 22 and with three fresh stabbing cases today the number of injured stands at 72.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, said at a press conference to-day that considerable misunderstanding had been caused by a statement made by him on Friday. He explained that it is absolutely incorrect, to say that local authorities were deceived by the D.S.P."

Proceeding Mr. Fraser said that the shoot at sight order was still in force for people indulging in murder, arson, dacoity and carrying of arms.

CURFEW REIMPOSED.

Under District Magistrate's order issued to-day 19-hour curfew expires to-morrow at 9 a.m After relax period upto two p.m. the curfew will be reimposed within Municipal area south of Railway Line while curfew in the Civi Lines will be from eight p.m. to six a.m.

LAHORE, April 14, (A. P. I.): Except for one case of stabbing in the morning, all was quiet in Lahore upril 11 p.m., said Mr. J. O. W. Eustage. Lahore District Magistrate at 11 p.m. tonight

GOVT. TO REBUILD KALLAR.

RAWALPINDI, April 14. (A.P.I.): Dewan Bahadur Pindi Dass Sabharwal, President of the Destitute Sufferers Rehabilitation Committee addressing a Sikh and Hindu Dewan held on the occasion of the Baisakhi at the Wah refugee camp, announced that the Punjab Government had agreed to rebuild the main bazar of Kallar, one of the important centres in Kahota Tehsil, which was recently destroyed in the disturbances. The Government had also agreed to give free ration of grain, sugar and cloth to the refugees—settling there till normal conditions are reported, to station there adequate military for protection and to provide other necessary medical and educational facilities.

COATE'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Coates, Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi who went to Wah camp in connection with rehabilitation work assured them that the authorities would leave no stone unturned in tracing out and bringing to book the culprits who had committed these diabolical crimes.

20,000 REFUGEES IN PATIALA.

PATIALA, April 14. (A.P.I.): "The number of refugees from the N.W.F. Province and the riot-affected areas of the Punjab who have arrived in Patiala is now more than 20,000. Every attempt is being made to provide immediate relief and to arrange for their settlement as quickly as possible-weather for temporary shelter or permanent residence.

SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN.

AGRA, April 14. (A.P.I.): No incidents were reported since yesterday though panic continues. One injured person died in hospital raising the total dead to nine to date. The C. O. D. area is quiet. Security measures are taken and workers are resuming duty gradually.

SOLITARY STABBING CASE.

CAWNPORE, April 14, (A. P. I.): A case of stray stabbing took place near a grave yard here this morning. The victim was a middle-aged worker of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, the workers of which are on strike.

24-HOUR CURFEW.

Following this morning's stray stabbing assault, the District authorities have imposed a 24-hour curfew in that locality. It is likely a collective fine will be imposed on the members residing in this locality.

CALCUTTA SITUATION REPORTED IMPROVING.

CALCUTTA, April 14, (A P. I.): The situation showed marked improvement today says a Bengal Government press note issued at 10-30 tonight. After midday only nine stray and scattered incidents were reported. Only one incident occurred in the Bowbazar police station area under a 32-hour curfew.

There were five cases of assault leading to 20 persons on the spot. Drastic action was taken by the police following a case of arson in Belliaghatta Police Station area where seven rounds were fired and 19 persons were arrested. A case of bomb explosion causing no injury was also reported from Belliaghatta Police Station area. Three persons were arrested in this connection. Eight persons were injured in these incidents.

About 150 arrests and several searches have been made during the last 24 hours.

Howrah remained quiet with the exception of an incident which occurred in the evenisg and in which one person wsa injured as a hesult of some shots-fired by miscreants.

Bombay's Reception To Indonesian Delegates

"Exiles Of Yesterday Become Their Excellancies Of Today

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The spacious auditorium in the National Week Exhibition grounds was overcrowded this evening when a public reception was accorded to the Indonesian delegates to the recent Inter-Asian Relations Conference. Mr C. K. Narayanswami presided.

Haji Ageous Salim, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Republic of Indonesia and his Secretary represented the Indonesians.

Welcoming the distinguished visitors Mr. Narayanswam ireferred to the heroic struggle that the men and women of Indonesia waged for the freedom of their country. Unlike in India, the Indonesians did not begin by demanding independence from Dutch Imperialism. They proclaimed the independence of their country and established the popular Republic whose leaders were all exiles under Dutch rule. The Republic had the allegiance of the people and rose as a parallel authority to the Dutch. The struggle was bitter and not all the men and all the guns of the Queen could curb or crush the Republic. At last the Imperialism relented and recognised the Republic as a sovereign state. The exiles of yesterday becam eTheir Excellencies of today.

Haji Ageous Salim, Vice-Minister for foreign affairs of the Indonesia Republic speaking at a public reception given to Indonesian leaders at National Week Exhibition, Dadar on Sunday. Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami presided.

EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

In India, with the prospect of the British quitting, a struggle for power was being waged. Reaction was raising its head ad there was a fear that the common man would be cheated out of his rights. A heartening feature of Indonesia was that their social and economic inequalities were not so pronounced. The Socialist Party was the second largest and wielded great influence. There the trend is pronouncedly for Democratic Socialism.

In the developing situation in India, the people had to be vigilant. Any attempt to thwart popular democracy in which the common people would have their vital say, should be resisted. For Free India, if it is to grow into a powerful force, could not be based on any other bases than those of Socialist Democracy.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas joined in the welcome. In a forceful speech he referred to the political trends in the country. If the common people relaxed their efforts, they stood to lose. The perspective of Indian freedom was that of real and effective democracy. Adult franchise alone would not assure it. There were rights which had been denied to the common people so long. They would remain suppressed no longer. The freedom of India should be built on the foundations of equality and social justice. The Socialist Party was working towards this end. It was the duty of the people to support the socialist efforts to make freedom real to the toiling masses.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

Haji Ageonus Salim, who was garlanded, rose amidst cheers. He appreciated the kind words that were spoken about them and their country. They were still faced with difficulties, but they were determined to succeed. "We have inherited a tradition which prevented our people from exploiting each other", he said. The free Republic of Indonesia was the expression of the will of the whole people of Indonesia, and as such was founded on people's democracy.

Haji Salim referred to the recent Inter-Asian Relations Conference and the good beginning it had made. He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's address to the Conference. The Mahatma said that India lived in the 700,000 villages where poverty, misery and illiteracy were the rule. Freedom for India would be meaningless, if the 700,000 villages were not freed of the oppressions. "Remember", said the Indonesian leader, "that freedom is not wrought out of these masses."

Mr. U. N. Bhat in according thanks, referred to the National Week and how it came to be observed in India year after year.

Mahatma's Message To Palestine Arabs

"Resist If Jews Occupy Land With British & U.S. Help"

NEW DELHI, April 14 (A.P.I.): "There cannot be a Jewish Palestine as long as there is a single Arab living and American help will carry the Jews nowhere", said Mr. Taqee-u-Din El Solh, President of the Lebanon Press Association and the Arab League observer to the Asian relations conference in the course of a lecture this evening at the Constitution Club. The lecture was held under the auspices of the Indian Council of world Affairs and was presided over by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Mr. Taqee-u-Din revealed that during his last meeting with Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday he had received a message from the Mahatma advising the Arabs to show generosity and magnanimity in their treatment of the Jews but to die resisting if the Jews insisted upon entering Palestine with the help of the British and the Americans and wanted to take forcible possession of their lands.

Mr. E' Solh referred to the strategic importance of Palestine and said that the Arab world could be vitally controlled from a base in Palestine. A recent strike in that country had paralysed normal life even in Egypt. Any power that had Palestine had the whip-hand over the Arab countries, he remarked.

U.N.O. DECISION NOT BINDING

The Palestine question had been referred to the U.N.O. and it was coming up for discussion in the next session of General Assembly, but he wanted everybody not to los- sight of the fact that the reference had been made by the British Government and that the Arabs were not a party to it and thus could not be forced to abide by the decision of the assembly.

Palestine, he said, was an example of the worst type of Imperialism and the Arab League was resolved to fight imperialism wherever and of whatever type it might be. The League did not believe in a policy of compromise with any imperialist power and it was the first to recognise the young Republic of Indonesia. He hoped that very soon every Arab country would see the last of the foreign troops off its shores, but the Arab world would not b compulsory happy as long as troops of western powers did not depart from all oriental countries, he concluded.

Maulana Azad, the Chairman, assured the speaker of India's wholehearted support to the Arabs in the task that lay ahead of them.

Pt. H. N. Kunzru moving a vote of thanks to the speaker the chairman and the interpreter, hoped that the Arabs would not limit their outlook to the Arab countries only but would widen the scope of their work to all eastern countries and would ultimately think in terms of one world consisting of independent countries and nations.

"HOLD YOUR HANDS FOR ONE YEAR"

(Continued from page 1)

It would be suicidal to adopt dilatory tactics. He also added that the places assigned to the States were on the basis of population and, not on the basis of the number of Princes or their wealth and power. There was one seat for every ten lakhs of people and no Prince could question the right of the people to be represented. It would be dangerous to disregard the rights of the people. The Congress did not want to see the end of the Princes, but he must warn them to pay due regard to the rights of the people.

DISRUPTIONIST TACTICS

Sardar Patel dwelt at great length on the question of the internal differences in the Congress. The Communist were trying to disrupt the Congress from without. They were very clever, very able and had a fine record of sacrifice. But because a knife was made of gold, one could not stick it into his belly. The same thing was being done by the Socialists who were also inside the Congress. The Forward Blockists pulled their own way and the I.N.A. men had theid own policy. Recently one of them had killed a loyal Congressman and a devoted worker in the cause of labour in the person of Maulana Abdul Bari. All this would lead them nowhere.

He appealed to them to hold their hands for just one year more and then they could do what they thought best. Nor did he ask them to keep absolutely quiet in the meanwhile. If their intention was to serve the cause of labour without any ulterior political purpose, the Congress and its Governments were one of them. They could adopt all peaceful methods. But the trouble was that they wanted to disrupt the Congress, to discredit it and capture power.

Inside the Congress itself there was a struggle for places and offices. He advised Congressmen not to think of places. There were going to be plenty of places, but not if they fought among themselves. The need of the hour was to maintain and build up the strength of the Congress.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

Do you remember the story I told in this column about a fly and four little urchins with pieces of paper with sugar on them?

It has caught on. I am told that during the four non-racing months there will be fly-and-sugar parties held in our best-known racing circles.— —

But top marks go to Mr. Schuepp of the Swiss firm of Volkarts (Gestapo agents report him as being a regular reader of this column) who sent me a message saying, "Don't give ideas to the Government or else, in order to discourage gambling, they may kill flies even as they are killing racing".

I quite agree, Mr. Schuepp. The Government is taking far too many ideas from this column.

* * *

In the style of Wendell Wilkie and in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Henry Wallace made one of the most important speeches of the post-war period when he broadcast to the British people on April 13th. It is a speech which will not be too popularly received by sections of the United States, but it is, nevertheless, a landmark of our post-war civilization. Wallace discloses how, when he became Secretary of Agriculture in 1933, abundance of great livestock in grain producing areas of the United States was being wasted because the people who needed food had not the money to pay for it.

Wallace said: "It seemed to me that this ludicrous and tragic situation was the world's root trouble. Here were industrial workers of America out of work because people, who grew food—including hundreds of millions of peasants in China and India, the Middle East and South America—lived in abysmal poverty, needed all the things we were able to make but could not pay for them".

Mr. Wallace is among the foremost Americans to realize that the people of the world are drifting into two worlds, one Russian and communist, the other anti-Russian and anti-communist.

He says, "The immense power and wealth of America is being used for strategic and military purposes rather than to raise the standard of living in countries which could become great markets for American exports.

"By helping these countries with ploughs and tools rather than guns, we can blunt the edge of American depression, greatly enlarge world trade and produce eventually that degree of prosperity which will make communism in the western world improbable instead of inevitable.

"A national awakening has occurred in Asia and in other parts of the world which we used to think of only as colonies. This new nationalism will turn to communism and look to the Soviet Union as their Ally if the United States declares that this is the American century of power politics rather than the century of the common man".

These are great words and they should be read with care and attention which they deserve.

"MILK"

IMPORTANT REMINDER

New consumers wishing to join the Government's high quality Milk Scheme from May 1, 1947, are reminded that they must obtain their identification card on payment of rupee one, from their nearby Milk Centre by 6 P.M. on April 16, 1947.

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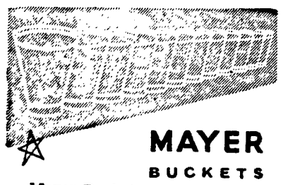
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INDIAN SHIPPING NEEDS PROTECTION

Walchand's Plea For Exemption Of Industry From Increasing Burdens Of Taxation

Mr. Walchand Hirachand speaking on the occasion of the dinner given by him on Monday, at the Willingdon Club, Bombay, in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, said:—

Mr. Chundrigar and Friends,

I am grateful to you, Mr. Chundrigar, for so kindly accepting my invitation and doing me the honour and giving us the pleasure of your company here to-night. I am also obliged to you friends for joining me in welcoming our Minister for Commerce.

I have always held, Mr. Chundrigar, that an exchange of views with the Ministers of Government helps us in understanding their approach towards the problems in which we are interested and enables us to submit to them for their favourable consideration the difficulties that lie in our path. It is in this spirit that I would like to say a word or two in regard to some of the problems which are likely to vitally affect the development of Indian shipping in this country.

Let me, in the first instance, tell you, Mr. Chundrigar, that we all are thankful to you for your assuring the public that shipping was indispensable for a country like India with a long coastline and that it should, therefore, build up "a strong navy and considerable Indian shipping". We also appreciate your re-affirmation of the policy of the Government that it was committed "to a policy of rapid expansion of the Indian Mercantile Marine and of assisting in its increased participation in the coastal and overseas trades of the country". It is a matter of satisfaction that you have found the Report of the Shipping Policy Sub-Committee "as a valuable document"; and, now that the recommendations of that Sub-Committee have been generally approved by the main Shipping Policy Committee, the Government would be pleased to announce their decision as regards the steps that they propose to take in connection therewith.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

It is generally recognised that shipping is an industry which has often to pass through a cycle of depression. Both the nationalistic tendencies for self-sufficiency in different countries and the ebb and flow of the international trade seriously affect the economic vitality and strength of the shipping industry. One fundamental feature of the shipping industry, in which it differs radically from other industries, is that it has to carry on its activities in international waters and has to face international competition. Apart from these special features which increase the risks of shipping enterprise, Indian shipping had to struggle for its very existence against the attacks of British shipping with their huge and powerful resources. We are happy to note that our Government have now given us a message of cheer that they are at one with us in our desire to carry a very substantial portion of our country's overseas trades. I am sure, you will, however, appreciate the fact that, unless Indian shipping is enabled to build up its economic resources and develop its vitality and vigour and is given the protection and help which it may need, it will be an extremely onerous task for it to find its proper place in the carriage of this country's maritime trades.

I have been connected with a few Indian Shipping Companies. One of these Companies lost almost fifty per cent of its capital in trying to exist in its own country. Taking a review of the period of 20 years before the outbreak of the second world war, I find that these companies have, even after they were admitted into the conference, earned barely two to two and a half per cent on the capital given to them by their shareholders. It is, therefore, not difficult to understand their weak economic position as compared with the immense strength of other shipping interests which dominate India's maritime trades. You will agree with me that a couple of years after the cessation of the first world war, shipping had to pass through a period of serious depression. Those shipping companies, which were able to build up powerful resources, withstood the depression not only bravely but also economically. For instance, a leading British shipping company, which is well-known in Indian waters, was able to provide, out of its earnings, nearly £10 millions in excess of the normal depreciation which it ought to provide over its fleet. It stated in the prospectus issued in 1927, that:

"During the past 67 years, the Company has never paid less than 7 1/2 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, on its Ordinary shares, and during the last 5 years the Company has paid 8 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, on its ordinary shares. It has been the policy of the Directors, before arriving at profits or distributing dividends, to write down drastically the value of the fleet and to provide for contingencies".

GLARING CONTRAST

It was these huge resources thus built up by that Company which enabled it to face the depression when the shipping industry was not able to earn sufficient amount even to provide for depreciation. It drew upon this huge reservoir of funds, during the period of twelve years up to 1939, to the extent of nearly £8 millions in order to maintain its economic position and equilibrium during the period of depression through which the shipping of the world had to pass. It is not my purpose, in referring to this glaring contrast between the economic position of the British and the Indian Shipping Companies, to grudge the British Shipping Companies their good fortune or to feel jealous for the enormous assistance which the British Government have given to them My only object in placing these facts before you is to request you to consider the weak economic position of Indian Shipping and to appeal to you to see that it does not become weaker by the enormous burdens of fresh direct taxation which is imposed upon that industry. This is not the occasion when I propose to examine the effect of the recent taxation burdens on Indian industries, but I venture to submit in all humility and with due respect that, unless Indian shipping industry now in its infancy is exempted from these new and crushing burdens, not only will the spirit of Indian enterprise find it impossible to expand National Shipping for carrying India's overseas trades, but it will also be difficult for it to continue to maintain even its present position and develop its vitality and vigour. We shall be grateful to you if you, as an important member of the Cabinet, who has been entrusted with the destiny of Indian Shipping, will be pleased to plead the cause of this industry with your colleagues and secure for it such exemption from the increasing burdens of taxation as it urgently needs and really deserve.

May I, Mr. Chundrigar, refer to another very important subject which is bound to affect seriously the capital structure of an Indian shipping company? As you know, the cost of building tonnage has enormously increased. As compared with the prewar cost of constructing ships, it has gone up by nearly two to three hundred per cent. May I tell you that the Companies with which I am connected lost 12 ships during the war. These companies must replace them, if they want to remain in the trades they have built up. It is not a question of expansion, but it is a question of reverting to the position they had built up prior to the outbreak of the war. While the amount which these Companies could find from their Depreciation Fund, added by the sums received from the Underwriters or from the Government would come to nearly Rs. 2,35,00,000, the cost of replacing the tonnage lost would exceed Rs. 4,70,00,000. It will be appreciated that these Companies cannot replace their lost tonnage without raising fresh capital. The addition of new capital must affect the economic structure of these companies. Without increasing their earning capacity, these companies will have to give a fair return on almost double the amount of their previous capital. I leave it to you, Mr. Chundrigar, to judge for yourself whether the new taxation policy of the Government will enable the shipping industry, under the circumstances mentioned above, to secure new capital and to ensure an economic equilibrium of its increased capital structure without a corresponding increase in its earning capacity. I hope it will be recognised that these are very grave difficulties which lie in the onward path of Indian shipping. Unless effective steps are taken to remove them, I have serious apprehensions as to how Indian Shipping will be able to carry a substantial portion of India's maritime trades in the years that lie ahead, as recommended by the Shipping Policy Sub-Committee. I shall be grateful if you, Mr. Chundrigar, will be pleased to give us your advice in this matter and to take us into your confidence and tell us what the Government intend to do to improve our position and help us in achieving the object which we all have in view. Both the Government of the U. K. and the Government of the U.S.A. have laid down their national shipping policy in clear, vigorous and inspiring terms. Don't you think, Mr. Chundrigar, that we, who have been struggling now for nearly three decades, deserve, in view of our having to develop the industry from its stage of infancy to vigorous adolescence, more encouragement, more inspiration and greater help than what has been given or may be given by the National Governments of other countries such as the U. K. and the U.S.A.?

TRAINED PERSONNEL

I shall refer to only one other question of vital importance before I conclude. A trained personnel is one of the most essential requisites for the expansion of Indian Shipping. I know that the Training Ship "DUFFERIN" provides facilities for young Indians to become Officers and Engineers at sea. We are thankful to the Government for all that they have done in this connection up to now. With the proposed rapid expansion of Indian tonnage in the overseas trades, we shall need a very large number of Officers and Engineers to man our ships. It will not be possible for the Training Ship "DUFFERIN" alone to supply the number of Officers and Engineers that will be needed for the Indian Mercantile Marine that is proposed to be built up. Out of the 828 cadets, who joined the "DUFFERIN" from November, 1927, to December, 1946, at the beginning of this year 108 Officers and Engineers were employed in the Merchant Navy and 100 Officers and Engineers in the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Indian Naval Reserve, while 67 were absorbed in the Bengal Pilot Service, the Bombay Pilot Service, Port appointments and similar other services. Only 27 per cent of the cadets who joined did not follow the sea career. We may say that the wastage is 30 per cent, which bears favourable comparison with the wastage to be found in similar institutions in other countries. May I, therefore, request you to consider the necessity of establishing a training organisation on shore and another training organisation at sea and also of increasing the intake of the number of cadets in the Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from 50 to at least 75 per year, so that India may be able to provide facilities for giving training to young Indian Officers and Engineers in adequate numbers for the manning of the Indian navy of supply of the future? You will, I am sure, recognise that this a matter of great urgency, and we shall all be thankful to you if you would be good enough to tell us what the Government propose to do to meet this vital need of the Indian Mercantile Marine.

May I once again convey to you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done to us all tonight, and request you to give us your advice and guidance in connection with some of the vital aspects affecting Indian Shipping which I have ventured to place before you here tonight.

I thank you.

Charge Against Suhrawardy

Leaguers Establish "Quillas" On Assam-Bengal Border

GAUHATI, April 13 (API).—Mr Bishnuram Medhi, Revenue and Finance Minister of Assam, addressing a public meeting here this evening emphatically denied Mr. Mohamed Saadula's recent charge that the Congress Government of Assam was acting against the terms of the Tripartite Agreement of 1945 regarding land policy. The Minister said this "false" allegation was being made by the Muslim Leaguers to arouse the people's passion, as it would help the Muslim League's agitation in Assam.

Mr. Medhi added: "To the Muslim Leaguers the eviction issue in Assam is no longer an economic problem but political, so that Assam may be included in Pakistan." He alleged the Muslim League movement against the Assam Government had the fullest support from the Bengal Government. Mr. Saadulla's apparent anxiety for a settlement was bound to be futile as none of the Muslim Leaguers had paid heed to Mr. Saadulla's talk of settlement since the Muslim League was intent on spreading Pakistan doctrine in Assam

Disagreeing with Mr. Saadulla's observation that the civil disobedience movement had not yet been launched, the Minister, stated that such an observation had been made with a sinister motive, so that the Assam Government might be hoodwinked. He added, "The Muslim League has not only started a full scale civil disobedience movement, but has also created a state of all manners of terrorism against Government members, officers and non-Muslim Leaguers in Assam and as such it is ridiculous to say that no movement has been launched."

Mr. Medhi also said that three "quillas" had been established by Muslim Leaguers on the Assam-Bengal border, sheltering thousands of immigrants.

Mr. Medhi alleged that the Bengal Government were provisioning ration to these people. He indicated that the Government would maintain public order, even imposing stern measures and he invited all who wanted peace in Assam to support the Government's hand in this regard.

DELHI ORDNANCE WORKERS ON STRIKE

NEW DELHI, April 14, (A. P. I.): Several hundred workers of the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantonment, struck work today in response to a call for an All-India strike made by the Ordnance employees Federation. Official reports put the number of strikers at one thousand out of a total of three thousand. Eight hundred out of a total of nine hundred men of I. E. M. E. have also gone on strike.

Reports from main centre like Agra, Calcutta and Cawnpore have not yet been received here, but the strike may involve 36 ordnance factories and 258,000 men if it spreads.

"No retrenchment" is the main demand of the strikers while other demands include recognition of their unions, dearness allowances, fixation of minimum wage and reduction of working hours.

It is officially stated that the 'no retrenchment" demand is "unreasonable" and cannot be accepted by the Government of India "who must also guard the interests of the taxpayer". As regards the recognition of trade unions, the official statement said that the authorities adopted "seemingly discouraging attitude in view of the undisciplined state of many of them and of the numerous attempts by them to misrepresent facts".

As regards other demands, the statement said that the Defence Department was considering them very carefully but they were unwilling to act unilaterally and commit other departments of the Government of India and pointed out that the report of the Pay Commission which investigated the demands in respect of all Central Government employees is expected to be published early next month.

Lakh Wafdists Attend Party Vice-Chief's Funeral

CAIRO, April 14 (Reuter): Some 100,000 Wafdist supporters carrying banners and shouting slogans massed in Cairo today for the funeral of Sabry Abu-El-Alam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Wafd Party and leader of the opposition in the Senate, who died yesterday.

The funeral coincided with an all-Egypt holiday for the festival of "Sham-el-Nessim" (breath of spring).

Traffic was suspended in the main streets of Cairo as the funeral procession advanced. Mustaha el-Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafdist Party, walked in procession behind the coffin surrounded by police.

The remains of his chief Lieutenant were carried on the shoulders of several Wafd officials.

Among the slogans shouted were "Long Live Revolution" and "Long Live Nahas Pasha."

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TECHNICAL RECOVERY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Unloading In Cotton With Poor Offtake

SHARP RISE IN SILVER ON ACTIVE BUYING

BOMBAY, April 14.

The Bombay stock exchange was fairly steady today under scattered short-covering. It appears that today's improvement is based on technical considerations and investors still remain undecided in view of uncertain political and economic situation. There is utter absence of any enterprise and the main trend remains moderately bearish. The future of share prices entirely depends upon the result of Delhi talks. Thus at the moment is moving aimlessly and Bears remain in aggressive position. However some of the shares are near attractive levels.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened today at Rs. 2050 and improved at Rs. 2090. Ordinary shares opened at Rs 380 and hardened at Rs. 385.

Later on business was restricted. Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 2095 and ordinary shares stood at Rs. 385. Bombay Dyeings were stood at Rs. 1075 while Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 685. Simplex shares were done at Rs. 290 and Swadeshi stood at Rs. 560 Scindia shares were done at Rs. 31 and Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 96/4. Tone was fairly steady.

As a result of day's trading Tata Steel Ordinary gained Rs. 5, Dfds. Rs. 47/8, Swadeshi Rs. 34, Nagpur Rs. 7, Simplex Rs. 9, Gokak Rs. 11 and Indore Rs. 20.

MILLS

Bombay Dyeing 1087/8 X. R. Kohinoor X.R. 590 Swadeshi 564, Nagpur 282, Simplex 294, New Great 347, Gokak 287, Indore 572/8, Century 950, Colaba 205, Indian Bleaching 151, Swan 369, Finlay 294, Morarji 540, Edward 657/8, Meyer 260, Apollo 4/2/6, I. U. Ord. 15/5, I. U. Dfd. 3/4, Madhusudan 300. Poddar 304, Khatau 280.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 389, Tata Steel Dfd. 2102/8, Second Pref. 167/8.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 174/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 441/4, Bellapur 243, Shivrajpur 36 8, Scindia 31/12, P. Construction 186, Tata Chemical 16 6, Tata Oil 74, Indian Iron 33/11, Bengal Steel 24/12.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tram Ordinary 105/4, Tata Hydro X. D. 176, Andhra 1537/8, Tata Power 1625.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 89 Phoenix 1155 India Manufacturing 4300 Koorla 300 Dawn 1600 David 150 New City 260 Minerva 215 Bradbury 600 Bharucha (Defd.) 8 Bharat 51/4 Mysore 330 Madhavji 17 Model 207/8 Laxmi 1725 Vishnu 655 Western 4300 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6500 Sassoon Cottn 24/8 Hindustan 4300 Tata 96 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 101 New Union 26/14 Madhusudan B. 107 Shrinivas 380 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 157/8 (New) 117/8 Surat (Ord.) 243/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/2 Amalgamated 20/4 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 114 Imperial 2230 P. P. 565 Central X.R. 96/4 India X. D. 215 Union X. D. 11/2 Baroda 156 Habib 165 Dena Bank 70 United Commercial 75/8 Jaivur 62 Bikaner 31 Hindustan Com. 49 National Savings (fully) paid 82 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord.) 45 Eastern 106 Bombay Provincial 85.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 6300 Empire 975 New India 81 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 15/14 Indian Mercantile 60 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 26 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/4.

RAILWAYS.

C. P. 105/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 483/12 Steamer 565 Burma New 162/8 Burma Petrol 3/8 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 66 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 362/8 Indian Investment Trust X. D. 106 Wimco X. R. 250 Dharamsey Chemical 30 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 390 United Motor 70 A. C. C. New 65.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 235 Tram 51/12 Andhra Valley 1370 Tata Power 1425 Hydro 143/12 Bombay Steamer 348/12 Nagpur 702/8 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 506/4 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 130 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref.) 122/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 122/8 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 107.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 3/6 B. I. C. 9/2

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 14.

A. Advance 460
Apollo 4,3 4/2 4/2/6 4/2 4.2/6
Bharat 50 51/4
B. Dyeing 1030 82/8 70 87/8 (Ex. right)
C. India 275 86 80 81 76 82
E. Textiles 645 37/3 55 50 60 57/8
Elphinstone (Ord.) 90 89
Elphinstone (Pref.) 130
Finlay 284 96 94 98 93 94
Gokak 284 90 80 84 83 87
I. U. (Defd.) 3/3 3/4
I. U. (Ord.) 14/8 15/8 14,14 15/5 15,3 15/5
Indore 550 45 75 67/8 70 65 72/8
Khatau 293/12 95 80
Kohinoor 560 78 77 85 80 81 76 90 (Ex. right)
Madhusudan 287/8 300 (Ex. right)
Meyer 260
Morarji 540
New Great 330 35 32 48 45 47
Model 207/8
Simplex 285 83 92 90 94 91 92 89 94
Swadeshi 542 37 65 53 65 64
Swan 365 69
Tata Mills 95/8 97 96
Vishnu 652/8 55

BANKS.

Baroda 158 54 56
Central 96 95/8 97 95 97/8 96 96/4
Habib 165
Imperial (Old) 2230 22/8 30
Imperial (New) 557/8 65
India 213 12 15
Reserve 114 15 14
Union 11 11/2
U. Commercial 76/8 75 77 75/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 157/8
Andhra Valley 1530 37/8
B. Tram (Ord.) 104 2 6/8 5/4
B. Tram (Pref.) 51/12
Hydro 176
Power 1642/8-40 50 45 50
Power (Pref.) 1425

INSURANCE.

I. Mercantile 60
New India 79 82 81 82/8 81
Vulcan 16/4 16/8 15/14

STEAMER.

B. Steam 565 60 65
Scindia 31/4 31 31/8 31/4 31/12

STEEL.

B. Steel 24 24/10 24/8 24/14 24/10 24/12
I. Iron 33/12 34/2 33/11
Tata (Defd.) 2070 50 2105 2090 95 80 2102/8
Tata (Ord.) 380 89 85 86 84 89
Tata (IInd Pref.) 167/8 68 67 68 67/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 483/12
A. C. C. (Old) 172 75 73 74/8
A. C. C. (New) 66 63 66 65
Belapur 240 38 44 40 44 42 43 42 43
B. B. (Old) 440 30 42/8 37/8 41/4
B. B. (New) 165 62/8
B. B. Petrol 3/7/3 3/8
I. Bleaching 130 51
I. I. Trust 103 7 6
P. Construction 180 89 85 86
Shivrajpur 36/8 36 36/8
Tata Chemical 16/12 17 16 16/8 16/6
Tata Oil 73 76/8 75 75/8 74/4
Wimco 250 52/8 48/12 50

SPECIAL.

Ahmedabad Elec. 117/8

Burma Corporation 4/9 New Victoria 6/8 New Victoria Preference 7/8 Raja 30 Phalton 140 Gold Mohar 345 New Kaiser-i-Hind 470 Sajjan 330 Osmanshahi 315 Ajamshahi 285 Air Services 19 Air India Pre. 72/8 Birla Motor 8 Marshal 7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 14.

	Rs.	as.
2-3/4 pc 1948/52	100	3
2-3/4 pc 1960	100	4
2-1/2 pc 1961	98	12
3 pc 1949/52	102	0
3 pc 1951/54	102	7
3 pc 1953/55	102	12
3 pc 1957 V. L.	102	8
3 pc 1959/61	102	8
4 pc B. P. T.	115	0
5 pc M. Deb.	121	8
6 pc B. P. T.	125	0
3 pc 1963/65	102	8
3 pc 1966/68	102	6
3 pc 1970/75	102	4
3 pc 1986 New	101	6
3-1/2 pc 1947/50	101	4
4 pc 1960/70	113	15
4 pc 1983 Kar. Mun	114	0
4 pc 1955/60	117	0
4 pc M. Debt	115	0
6 pc M. Debent	123	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 14.

Tata Ordinary 389: Tata Deferred 2102/8; Indian Iron 33/11; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 24/12; Bombay Dyeing X. R. 1087/8; Central India 282/8; Gokak 287/8; Kohinoor X. R. 590; Simplex 294; Swadeshi 564; Tata Power 1650; Associated Cement 174/8; Belapur 243/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 441/4; Scindia 31/12; Central Bank 96/4; New India 81/4; Tata 2nd Pref 167/8.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR., April 12.

Silver Futures 157/12, Opened 156/12, Highest 157/12, Lowest 155/8, Ready 167, Gold Future 95/8, Ready 105/8, Silver highly erratic improved after midday reaction Gold very quiet, Arhar 40/4, Jeth 10/1/3, Steady Peas 10/2/6. Jeth 10/1/3. Very steady on good export demand Mustardseed Ready 18/4, Jeth 18/8, Highest 18/8, Lowest 18/4/6, Steady Bardana Asarh 70/12, Unsteady Ready Md. 77.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 14.—The local cotton market was easy today with renewed selling. There was uttter absence of buying and the downward trend continues with the result that July is now only Rs. 4|- over the floor level.

July contract opened today at Rs. 437 and declined at Rs. 434 on general liquidation while September was quoted at Rs. 441. There is utter absence of confidence and outside participation is absent.

Latter on there was further selling and July declined at Rs. 432|8. At this level there was scattered short covering and the market rallied at Rs. 434|-. There was heavy selling in September delivery by Karachi and local operators. As per notice of the Board, no business was done in May delivery.

The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July 434 12 0
I.C.C. Sept. 441 8 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 12

May closing 430.

July highest 438 1/2 lowest 436 closing 436.

September highest 446 lowest 443 1/2 closing 443 1/2.

Karachi 4F July highest 46-0-6 lowest 45-10-6 closing 45-11-0.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1,566 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 14.—The Bullion market was firm today with active short covering. It was said that some members were going to take legal steps in connection with the recent decision of the Board.

Vaishakh Silver opened at Rs. 164|10 and after declining at Rs. 164|6 improved at Rs. 165 on active short covering and later reacted on scattered realising at Rs. 164|10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168|4.

Vaishak Gold opened at Rs. 105|1 and after fluctuating between Rs. 105|2 and Rs. 104|12 the market steadied at the opening level. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 105|3.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	4	0
Vaishakh Delivery	162	14	0
Ready Gold	105	6	0
Vaishakh Delivery	105	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, April 14

The Produce market remains quiet with utter absence of any buying. When Government introduced control, there appeared to be great scarcity of supplies but the removal of control brought in heavy offerings and now there is scarcity of buyers. There is more disposition to await developments.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 29, while Coromandal quality business was reported at Rs. 28/8 and Bold were quoted at Rs. 28. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Ready was quoted at Rs. 17/6. Castorseeds May delivery was easy with increased selling at Rs. 128/14. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 25/2 while April/May delivery business was done at Rs. 24/14.

New York Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, April 12.

Cotton steadily declined during early trading owing to the resumption of nervous liquidation which found offtake still indifferent. The bullish enthusiasm was curbed by the easiness in grains and securities, the anxiety over labour problems and the continued dullness of Worth Street. Another discouraging influence was the statement by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture that all direct Federal aid for promoting exports of cotton will be discontinued at the end of the current crop year—July 31. Later prices steadied on week-end covering and trade and mill buying which reduced earlier losses by about half. The market closed steady.

May opened at 34.60 and improved at 34.62 but declined at 34.27 and improved at 34.48. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 25 points.

MEXICAN BULLION REVIEW

MEXICO CITY, April 13. (U.P.A.): Stricter regulation of private export of gold and general downward trend in prices caused drop in gold prices during the week ended April 12th. The market was relatively quiet in gold. In silver there were some fluctuations caused by uncertainty over the effects of the Government's announcement three weeks ago to the effect that it will issue silver coins next fall. Silver fell from 1.06 to 1.03-1/5 on Saturday.

In gold, Antiguos, Nuevos and Tejos opened the week at 4.13 and closed at 4.08. Aztecas and Hidalgos opened at 4.12-1/2 and closed at 4.08.

Silver opened the week at 1.04 and closed at 1.03-1/5.

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PERU: Lima
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Manila
PUERTO RICO: San Juan, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas, Mayaguez, Ponce
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama
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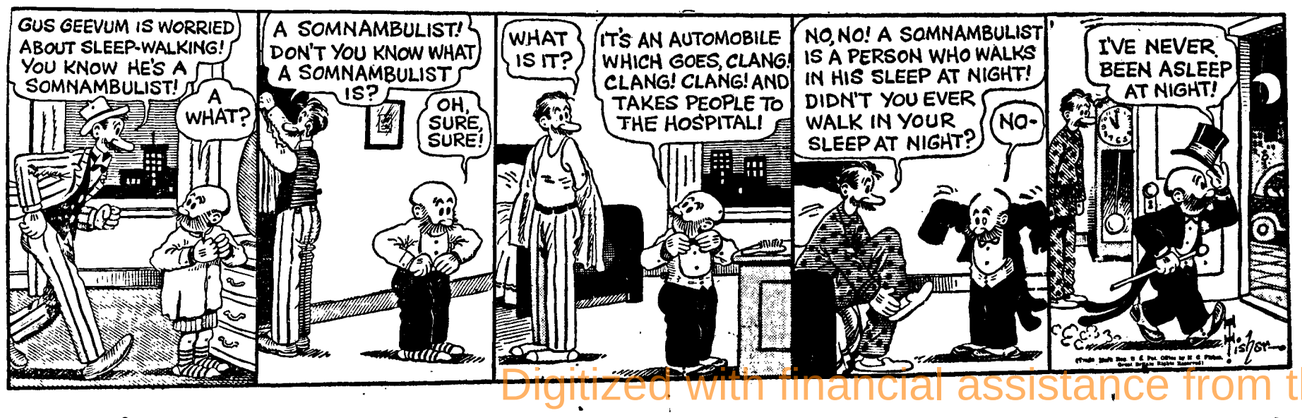
MUTT AND JEFF—Yes, Brother, Jeff Is Strictly A Sun Dodger

By BUD FISHER


GUS GEEVUM IS WORRIED ABOUT SLEEP-WALKING! YOU KNOW HE'S A SOMNAMBULIST!
A WHAT?
A SOMNAMBULIST! DON'T YOU KNOW WHAT A SOMNAMBULIST IS?
OH, SURE, SURE!
WHAT IS IT?
IT'S AN AUTOMOBILE WHICH GOES, CLANG! CLANG! CLANG! AND TAKES PEOPLE TO THE HOSPITAL!
NO, NO! A SOMNAMBULIST IS A PERSON WHO WALKS IN HIS SLEEP AT NIGHT! DIDN'T YOU EVER WALK IN YOUR SLEEP AT NIGHT?
NO-
I'VE NEVER BEEN ASLEEP AT NIGHT!

Athlete's Foot Relieved Overnight

New 3-way treatment for Foot Infections

Do you suffer from stubborn, painful foot trouble? Thousands walk in agony because of burning, aching feet, soft corns, irritation between the toes (Athlete's Foot) bunions and hard skin. You get immediate relief from these torturing pains by using the remarkable new remedy AERO-PED. It acts in three ways: (1) Kills the germs and fungi which give Athlete's Foot; (2) Stops irritation and pain at once; (3) Heals cracks between toes and checks excessive perspiration. Get a jar of AERO-PED today from any good store or bazar.

AERO-PED for FOOT INFECTIONS

Distributors: THOS. COOK & SONS Ltd., P. O. Box 291, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced motor mechanic, capable of doing independent work. Very good salary to the right man. Apply Federal Motors, Hughes Road, Bombay. (2981)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms" Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 5499

Wanted a Purchasing Officer immediately. The applicant must be a Graduate with at least 5 years' experience in the purchasing line. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects for right man. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Air-India Ltd., Bombay Airport. Santa Cruz (East), Bombay, 25. 2995

Wanted one first class Pilot and one Ground Engineer for aeroplanes in Alwar State. Apply before 1st May, 1947, to undersigned stating age, experience, qualifications, minimum salary acceptable, with copies of testimonials. Controller Household Alwar, Jeyvilas Palace, Mt. Abu. (2991)

Wanted on Temporary Establishment. (1) Three qualified overseers for Irrigation Survey Work. (2) Two qualified overseers for Building and Road Work. (3) One Draftsman. Those who have actual experience of the different works for at least 10 years should apply stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum pay expected with copies of testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Halvad-Dhrangadhra State, Durangadhra, before 30th April, 1947. 2994

SITUATION WANTED

Young energetic M.B.B.S. doctor seven years Army Service with 5½ years Specialist in Radiology desires working as assistant to established general practitioner or specialist from 1st May to 1st September on reasonable remuneration. Please reply with terms c/o Box 5528, Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home-study. Dewan's Lanore. 5494

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday, The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.). 1395

Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

Wanted Agents to secure Silk and Woollen cloth orders. Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (5417)

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (5394)

Wanted:—Chief Agents for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, the Punjab, U.P., Sind N.W.F.P., Rajputana, Orissa, Deccan, C.P., and Bombay for a progressive Life Insurance Company. Good terms to really capable agents. Apply with business prospects to Box 2990, "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Plot of land about 5000 yards with Bungalow, chawls etc. near Gokhale Road, (South) Dadar. Very good scope for future development. Vacant possession of Bungalow. Merchant, Federal Motors, Hughes Road. (2980)

For Sale. Charming independent Villa residence (property of retired British Official, leaving) delightfully situated in over 9 acres lovely grounds adjacent Mail station and only 15/20 mins by car or train from Bangalore. 10 rooms, 3 sanitary bathrooms, attractive Patio and 4 misc rooms, spacious enclosed front verandah, cottage, garage, servants and other outbuildings. Unlimited pure water supply (own tube wells), Company electricity. Salubrious climate (elevation approx: 3000 ft). Has also excellent scope for Manufactory or Institution. Immediate vacant possession. Price Rs. 90,000/-. Principals only. Apply to Box No. 2943 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building House. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately:—Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company Post Box Number 713, Bombay 1, Telegraphic Address:—"Bhogilalco" Bombay (5545)

Kash-Boats — for well-furnished house boats, etc., Dalgate Srinagar (Kashmir). (5498)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1947, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and if thought fit to pass the following as a Special Resolution.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

That Article 123 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

"Every deed or other instrument to which the Seal of the Company is required to be affixed shall unless the same is executed by a duly constituted Attorney for the Company, be signed by two Directors at least in whose presence the Seal shall have been affixed and countersigned by such Officer of the Company as shall from time to time be authorised by the Directors for the purpose; provided nevertheless that Certificates of Shares may be sealed in the presence and under the signatures of one Director only and of such Officer, and that Policies of Life Assurance issued by the Company may be sealed in the presence and under the signature of such Officer of the Company as shall from time to time be authorised by the Directors for the purpose."

By Order of the Board,
B. K. SHAH,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1947.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1947, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1946.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect three Directors in place of Mr. Ambalai Sarabhai, Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain and Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To elect Mr Bhagwandas C. Mehta, who is a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Chunilal V. Mehta & Company who hold the office of Chief Agents of the Company in Bombay, as a Director of the Company, and to consent to Messrs. Chunilal V. Mehta & Company holding the said office of profit.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April to the 16th day of May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. K. SHAH,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1947.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned at the General Meeting will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 26th May, 1947, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's registers on the 18th April, 1947.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be notified without delay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Immediate Sale. Pontiac Sedan 28 h.p. sparingly used, done about 27,000 miles, very good sound condition, tube-tyre, battery breaklining and several other valuable parts newly put in, belonging to an I.C.S. officer proceeding on leave. Price Rs. 6,500 near offer may be accepted. Ring 32385. (5542)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Interested in purchasing 20 tons Lactic Casein. Parties having ready stocks may send offers to Primrose Industrial Commercial Corporation, Ltd., 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. (5546)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sale One—2 Bowl Hydraulic Electrically driven Schreiner 'Fine-Line' Calender 42" wide of Mather & Platt's make. Price .. Rs. 40,000/- One—shearing & Cropping machine of Messrs. A. Monforts of latest improved construction Price Rs. 15,000/- One—Rope Washing Machine with Hexagonal Rollers type 'QY' by Messrs. Zittauer Maschinen brik, A. G. Width on face of the Hexagonal Rollers 4000 mm=13'-1-1/2" about Left hand drive when facing. Feeding end Price Rs. 8,000/-. One—Secondhand Prosperity Electric Dry Transfer-Stamping and Measuring Machine Type 'P' of A. & H. Simonett. Complete with rigging attachment and electric guiders for goods 28" to 52" single width and main driving Pulley 24" dia. Price Rs. 3,500/-. Twenty—Hand driven Reeling frames of 40 Hanks each. Motion for cross reeling and for open reeling is attached to each frame. Price Rs. 250/- each. Complete specifications on application. Write to: Box No. 2979, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the re-caning of OFFICE and STATION FURNITURE which should be submitted to the Dy. Chief Transportation Superintendent, "Signals & Telegraphs", Victoria Terminus Annexe, before 24-4-47. Full particulars may be obtained from the Officer-in-Charge, Transportation Workshops, G.I.P. Railway, Parel Road. Byculla. 2962

DISPOSALS.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS) invites Tenders for the purchase and removal of:

548 Cement Blocks of irregular sections made to interlock with one another. Each block weighs approximately 10 tons and is provided with four 1½ dia. Mild steel lifting eyes.

LOCATION:—Gun Carriage Basin, Colaba (274 Blocks).

20, Frere Basin, Mazagaon, Bombay. (274 Blocks).

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE:—Tender No:—RCS|33428|MMh-8.

LAST DATE DUE:—By 4 P.M. on 28th April, 1947.

Tender forms along with detailed list of stores can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 5|- per set. (Not Refundable).

Offers should be sent on tender forms enclosed in double covers the inner to be sealed and superscribed with the above reference number and should remain open for acceptance for 30 days from the date of offer.

Earnest Money (Refundable to unsuccessful tenders) of 10% of the value of offers should be deposited in the Reserve|Imperial Bank of India|or Government Treasury under head of accounts "Revenue Deposits" in favour of Regional Commissioner (Disposal), Southern circle. Tenders not accompanied by such Treasury|Bank Receipts will be ignored. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

No guarantee is given of the quantity, quality, or suitability of the above stores. Sale will be subject to condition of contract Con-117 obtainable at this office.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF DISPOSALS,
Mercantile Chambers,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY. (2989)

MORVI RAILWAY

Superintendent of Stores' Office,
Morvi, Dated 4th April, 1947.

TENDER NOTICE FOR PUCCA TEAK ROUND.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30 Tons Teak Wood of the following specifications.

30 tons Karwari Round Teak (Dandi) 15' to 22' long x 15" to 20" Diameter or 45" to 60" Girth.

1) Delivery F.O.R. Morvi.
2) Supply to be completed within 4 weeks from the date inspection commences.
3) Payment will be effected on actual weight & Measurement at destination Station.
4) Tender may be superscribed "Tender for Pucca Teak Round" and should be submitted on Tenderer's own form and accompanied with Rs. 500|- as Earnest Money to the address of the Superintendent of Stores, Morvi Rly., Morvi.
5) Tenders will be received in this office upto 24th April, 1947, during Office Hours. Those received after that date will not be considered.

(Sd.) SHRIDHAR KRISHNA APTE,
Superintendent of Stores. (3000)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill 55 temporary posts of Sub-Divisional Health Officer under the Director of Public Health, Bengal. The posts will continue upto 29th February, 1948. Of these posts 42 are reserved for Muslims and 13 for members of the Scheduled Castes. Pay—Rs. 250|- fixed per mensem plus a non-practising allowance at the rate of Rs. 60|- per mensem. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or domiciled in Bengal. AGE between 29 and 35 years on 1st April, 1947, the maximum age limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate with war service by the period that he may have actually spent in war service. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must have a medical degree. Preference will be given to a candidate having the diploma in Public Health. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply or any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November 1946 provided that the form used is of the size, and shows exactly the wording and spacing, of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand writing. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 28th April, 1947. (2988)

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE LIMITED

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited are hereby reminded that the fixing of clearing rates every fortnight and the payment on the basis of these rates also every fortnight are two of the most important mandatory duties to be carried out by the members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.

The attention of the members is hereby drawn that the payment on the basis of the clearing rates as fixed for gold and silver for Vaisakh delivery on April 5, 1947 has not yet taken place.

Members are therefore informed that the statements along with slips for the payments arising out of clearing rates fixed on April 5, 1947, are to be sent to the Office of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. before 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1947.

Members are hereby warned that any members not complying with the abovementioned notice will be dealt with according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

Members are hereby instructed that in case any member does not get slip from his party or any member does not accept slip from him, such member should send written intimation of the same along with the abovmeentioned statement to the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. Those who have to pay should send cheques along with their statements for the amount due according to their statements.

By Order of the Board,
S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.

Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 14-4-1947. 2998

MAXIMUM PRICE OF MATCH BOXES ORDER.

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 11th April, 1947.

The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946.

No. 35(2)|IV. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (Bom. XXII of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that the maximum price of match boxes, to be charged by a wholesale dealer in the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District shall be Rs. 4|3|- per gross of boxes containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 matches.

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
J. BOOTH,
Secretary to Government. (2984)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a temporary vacancy in the post of Assistant Director of Public Health under the Public Health Directorate in the Bengal Public Health Service. PAY—Rs. 450-900 plus the usual dearness allowance. Age between 30 and 40 years on 1st April, 1947. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must possess a diploma in Public Health and a registrable medical qualification. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing, of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand writing. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 28th April, 1947. (2987)

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY, BURMA.

No. 313, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

JEWELLERIES AND VALUABLES LEFT BEHIND BY PERSONS IN SAFE CUSTODY IN BANKS AT RANGOON AND ELSEWHERE IN BURMA AT THE TIME OF THE EVACUATION IN 1942.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION is hereby made, under Sub-Section (1) of the Section 8 of the Custodian of Movable Property Act, 1945, that the movable properties mentioned in the Schedule hereto have come into the custody of the Custodian of Property, Burma at Rangoon.

Any person who has a claim to the said property or any part thereof is required to submit his| her claim to the Custodian at Rangoon and establish his|her right thereto on or before the 30th day of April, 1947, failing which the Custodian will decide the matter without considering his|her claim.

(Sd.) ON PE,
Custodian of Property,
Burma.

Rangoon,
The 16th day of January, 1947.

SCHEDULE

Gold, silver and other jewelleries consisting of rings, bangles, chains, necklaces, earrings, medals and other ornaments, and gold and silver bullion recovered from the Japanese Surrendered Personnel at Moulmein and, according to their reports, taken from the vaults of the Banks at Rangoon. (2986)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 24-4-47 for the supply of Groundnut Oil at the Railway grainshops at Bombay, Kalyan, Thana, Dombivli Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 2996

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PETER DOMINIC RODRIGUES and PHILLIP GEORGE RODRIGUES of Palli Village, Bandra, Catholic Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 1145 square yards or thereabout forming part of Survey No. 316 Hissa No. 1, situated on the Pali-Danda Road, Bandra, in the Revenue Village of Danda, South Salsette Taluka, Registration Sub-District Bandra, Registration District Bombay Suburban and bounded, on the North and East by the Pali-Danda Road, on the South by the property of the late M. J. Rodrigues and on the West by the property of Annie Assumpta Rodrigues and Ammon Frederick Rodrigues.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1947.

J. R. ATHAIDE,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate for the Purchaser. (2992)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ABDUL LATIF ARBI MOTIWALLA, SULAIMAN ISMAIL and OMAR KASAM, carrying on business in partnership at Andheri in the name and style of Abdul Latif Arbi Motiwalla and Co. have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated at Andheri, South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Final Plot No. 23 of the Town Planning Scheme Andheri No. II, containing by admeasurement 5,341 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 24 of the said Town Planning Scheme, on the South by a 20 feet Road, on the West by a 20 feet Road, and on the North partly by Plot No. 26 and partly by Plot No. 25 of the said Town Planning Scheme.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1947.

J. R. ATHAIDE,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate for the Purchaser. 2993

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF One Ford V/8 De Lux, Motor Car 8 Cylinders 30 H.P. Model 1939 and One Pontiac Sedan Touring Car 6 Cylinders. 26 H.P. 1939 both in running condition on Wednesday, 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the owner, who is purchasing New Cars.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES SILVER PAPERS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, appointed as Receiver under Suit No. 220 of 1946 (Assodamel vs. Pritodas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

24 cases Silver papers. Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF RAYON PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nagindas Hooseinally & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jagkumar & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY (Tuesday), the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms: On account and risk of Messrs. Tulsidas Harkisandas Chevli:

55 pieces about 2,500 yards Rayon Piecegoods "Venusin" 36" best Italian make.

And also on account and risk of Messrs. Bhagwandas & Co.

55 pieces about 2,500 yards Rayon Piecegoods "Venusin" 36" Best Italian make.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 7 THORNICROFT LORRIES.

By order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April, at 10 a. m. (S.T.) at General Depot of G. I. P. Railway, Lower Parel, 7 Thornicroft lorries.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
122, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHADOW-COOL

When you can't get relief from the heat even under a fan, the cool touch of Flaroma Eau-de-Cologne will still work the miracle. Sprinkle a few drops on your forehead and it's as if you passed from the sunlight into shadow. Your skin instantly sheds its stickiness and the fragrant vapour keeps you revived for hours.

Flaroma

EAU-DE-COLOGNE
ALSO
LAVENDER WATER
& "DEVON VIOLETS"

FAZALBHOY TRADING CO. (WESTERN INDIA AGENCY) LTD.

ADARTS FFA 3

I Recommend these Wonderful Tablets!

Dear Sirs,—I am 56 years of age, and from the age of 50 to 55 I suffered acute pain from rheumatism, being compelled during much of the period to stay in bed. A friend of mine recommended Yeast-Vite tablets to me one day, so I sent for a small bottle of them, and after taking them for 25 days I was up and about just as if I had never suffered from anything in my life.

Thanking you again. I recommend these wonderful tablets to all those poor sufferers who go through what I have gone through.

(Signed) L. D.

EVERYBODY can take Irving's Yeast-Vite with advantage. The benefit in Nervous and Digestive Troubles, Rheumatism and Constipation, is QUICK, SURE, and LASTING! You yourself cannot do better than try a bottle of this famous Lightning Tonic to-day. Irving's YEAST-VITE is obtainable from all stores.

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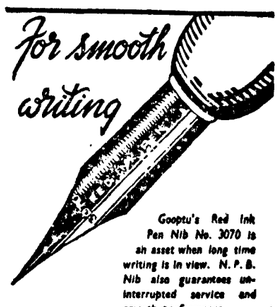

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Gooptu's Red Ink Pen Nib No. 3070 is an asset when long time writing is in view. N. P. B. Nib also guarantees uninterrupted service and smooth performance

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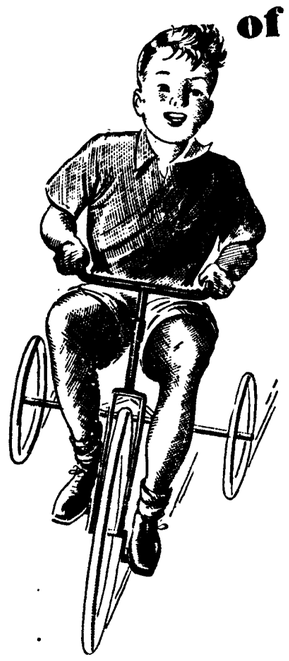
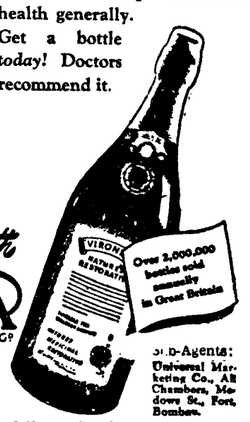
F. N. GOOPTU & CO
12, Beliaghatta Road, Calcutta

Nagrani Ltd.

NOW he is a picture of HEALTH



Even the most active children sometimes need a pick-me-up . . . a slight stimulant to perk up appetite and tone the system when they are listless and off-colour. In such cases Vironita tonic works wonders. Vironita is a delicious, fruit flavoured, non-alcoholic tonic containing iron, malt, phosphates and herbal extracts in a combination which is readily assimilated. It quickly fortifies the blood, improves the appetite and builds up sound health generally. Get a bottle *today!* Doctors recommend it.



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THE GREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC HEALTH-BUILDER

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